

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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## THE GOVERNMENT'S METHODS OF BARBARISM.



### FORCIBLE FEEDING IN PRISON.

In some cases, instead of nasal feeding as in the picture, the still more dangerous practice of feeding through the mouth, by a tube, down the throat, is adopted. This was done in the case of Jane Warion.

(This Cartoon is being made into a Poster, which can be obtained separately. Particulars will be found on page 274.)

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forcible feeding "is an outrage too disgusting to be offered to a woman of rank." The recent imprisonment of Lady Constance Lytton in Walton Green Gaol, Liverpool, with the full accompaniment of forcible feeding and other outrages, has demonstrated incontrovertibly that it is Mr. Gladstone who has been guilty of wilful and deliberate misrepresentation.

#### Lady Constance Lytton's Imprisonment at Newcastle.

Lady Constance Lytton was arrested at Newcastle on October 9, 1909, for taking part in a demonstration in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's visit to the city. Her action, which involved physical violence, was a protest against the attitude of the Liberal Government to women. It was also a deliberate attempt to break down the barbarous practice of forcible feeding which was at that time being employed against a working woman—Mrs. Leigh—in Birmingham Gaol. Lady Constance Lytton, in effect, challenged Mr. Gladstone to perform the same operation on herself.

#### How Mr. Gladstone met the Challenge.

Mr. Gladstone behaved in the way in which bullies invariably behave. While continuing his disgraceful conduct towards working women he cringed to those in high places. He sent a specialist down to examine Lady

Constance, and on the strength of an alleged serious heart disease ordered the release of Lady Constance Lytton after fifty-six hours hunger strike. Similar treatment was meted out to Mrs. Brailsford, who, being the wife of a well-known Liberal journalist, was also a person of importance. Meanwhile, women of lower social standing were being forcibly fed in Newcastle and in other prisons of the country.

#### The Sequel.

Lady Constance Lytton was determined to expose the injustice involved in this "respect of persons," and she made up her mind that when a further protest was necessary she would disguise herself so that her identity was not recognised. The occasion arose on Friday, January 14. The abominable outrages inflicted on Solina Martin, a working woman, in Liverpool Gaol had stirred her to the inmost soul. She determined to make her protest against this treatment, a protest which would involve a similar ordeal for herself, and thus enable her to bring to light the foul deeds of darkness which were being perpetrated in the prison.

#### A Stratagem that Succeeded.

With this heroic resolve she devoted the utmost care to preparing the trap for the Home Secretary. She obtained clothes such as are worn by working girls; she

### THE OUTLOOK.

In view of the repeated statements which the Secretary of State has made in Parliament, he can only regard the statement that Lady Constance Lytton's release had anything to do with her rank or social position as a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation. She was released solely because she was suffering from serious heart disease, and medical treatment appropriate to her case would have involved some risk to her life.—*Mr. Herbert Gladstone to the Fabian Society, November 22, 1909.*

The extract quoted above formed part of the answer of the Home Secretary to the charge of the Fabian Society made in reference to the release of Lady Constance Lytton from Newcastle Gaol, that the reason why Lady Constance Lytton was released from prison was that

adopted the plebeian name of Miss Jane Warton. Thus fortified against detection, she went into the streets of Liverpool, and led a march of the men of the city against the prison. She was arrested and sent to gaol for a fortnight, the authorities suspecting nothing. Arrived there, she refused to eat prison food, and was ordered to the punishment cell on the third day because, as a political prisoner, she refused to do hard labour. On the fourth day (Tuesday) she was told she was to be forcibly fed.

#### No Heart Examination.

No specialist was sent down to see her, no examination of her heart took place until after she had been fed by force three times, and even then the examination was only of a perfunctory character, and she was pronounced all right. Meanwhile she was treated to the grossest and most cruel indignities. The doctor of the prison saw fit to slap her face because the agony of the tube feeding made her physically sick. Finally her identity became known, and the Home Office had her immediately released.

#### Sullying an Historic Name.

From this story three salient facts emerge. Firstly, the shameless and unblushing snobbery of the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, whose treatment of Jane Warton differed totally from beginning to end from his treatment of Lady Constance Lytton. The record of this man—his cruelty, his petty meanness, his wilful and deliberate misrepresentations—form a sordid chapter in this country's history, and sully a name which had been made world-famous by his father for traditions of liberty and honour.

#### For all Prisoners and Captives.

In the second place, Lady Constance Lytton has added the weight of her testimony to our knowledge of the hideous facts which underlie our present treatment of political prisoners, and of the awful fate which awaits any other human beings who, through fault or misfortune, forfeit their liberty and are handed over to the tender mercies of gaolers, doctors, and officials such as those in attendance at Walton Green Gaol, Liverpool. The suffering which has been endured by women in this movement would not have been in vain if it had only brought some ray of light to these dark places of our civilisation.

#### A Priceless Inheritance.

Finally, our hearts are full of glowing exultation in the splendid courage, heroism, and sacrifice displayed by Lady Constance Lytton, who for the sake of womanhood has dared and done so much. In her and in her deed the human race is ennobled. We can forget the ugly, the base, the mean of lesser souls in the knowledge that such beauty, grandeur, and strength can exist in beings made in the same likeness as ourselves. And wherever the annals of the human race are preserved, this deed of hers will be treasured up as a priceless possession.

#### Results of the General Election.

The tide has turned still more strongly against the Liberals during the second week of the elections, and though the final polls are not yet decided at the time of going to press, the general character of the result is known. The only question still in doubt is whether the combined forces of the Liberal and Labour men alone will be greater or less than the ranks of the Unionists alone, but in any case the Government will be at the mercy of their Irish allies, and compared with their position before the dissolution the Government hosts are weak and discomfited.

#### The Part the Women Played.

Towards this immense reduction in the Government majority the women have played an important part. Out of the total number of seats gained or held by the Unionists no less than twenty-two have been won by a majority of less than 200 votes. Assuming, therefore, that the effect of the women's campaign was only to transfer a hundred votes from the Liberals to their opponents in each election, the women are responsible for placing a Unionist in every one of these seats. Among the Unionist victories during the second week that of Louth, in Lincolnshire, where a Liberal majority of 979 was converted into a Unionist majority of 158, is especially noticeable; it will be remembered that in that division public sympathy went against the Liberals for their treatment of Miss Brewster and Miss Hudson in the town. Other contests in which women played a successful part in ousting the Liberal during the second week of the campaign have been Ripon, Southport, Harrow, Bassetlaw, Reigate, and Bridgwater. Altogether it seems probable that the Government will have lost between twenty and thirty seats more than they otherwise would have done if they had not called down upon themselves the opposition of the women of the country. This loss, reducing their majority in the House by something like fifty votes, is one that they will bitterly regret as the days of the new Parliament roll on.

#### The Hose Pipe Case.

When we went to press last week we were only in possession of the bare facts of the judgment of Judge Parry in the case where Miss Davison sued Walter Butterworth, George Hahlo, Hugh Howarth, and Arthur Haworth, visiting justices at, Strangeways Gaol, for ordering the hose pipe to be turned on her in her cell. We are now in possession of a fuller report, which we print on page 283. From

this it will be seen that Judge Parry decided against the justices on the technical issue, and held that the use of the hose-pipe was an assault, an unnecessary assault, and an unjustifiable assault. It was for the justices altogether *ultra vires*. Judge Parry showed clearly that he appreciated the political character of Miss Davison's action. He said, "The plaintiff's conduct in gaol was deliberately and for a set purpose directed towards the annoyance of those in charge of her. One may admit that this was not done merely from a desire to irritate, but from a wider motive," and he went on to speak of Mr. Conroy, who suggested the use of the hose-pipe, saying, "He may have thought that a drop of cold water was the best cure for what in his out-of-date mind I have no doubt he regarded as a form of hysteria." We also print on page 283 the leading article from the *Manchester Guardian* dealing with the case. We call special attention to the following extract:

But there has shown itself of late a tendency to treat women who offend in this way, especially in public meetings, with a certain degree of retaliatory violence, as though the fact that they are women were in itself an extreme aggravation of their offence and anything might be done to them. It is a sort of recrudescence of the sentiments which once found expression in the scold's bridle and the ducking-stool. Against this tendency it is the business of all responsible people to set themselves. We do not for a moment contend that women who break the law and commit wanton offences against person or property are to expect to escape punishment on the ground of sex or of motive, but inasmuch as most or all of them are acting under a sense of public wrong it is all the more important in dealing with them to give no sort of ground for an added sense of personal wrong.

This pronouncement of the *Manchester Guardian*, taken with the words of Judge Parry, are directly at variance with the monstrous view held by the Liverpool justices, which we referred to in our last issue, in which they refuse to see any cause for differential treatment of political prisoners, and contend that breaches of prison discipline by Suffragettes would be more adequately dealt with within the walls of a lunatic asylum.

#### Selina Martin and Leslie Hall.

We publish elsewhere a letter which appeared in the *Times* from Mr. Brailsford dealing with the case of Selina Martin and Leslie Hall, and append to it a statement by Mr. Gladstone in attempted refutation. Mr. Gladstone states that bail was refused because the ladies would not promise good behaviour during the interval. This is absolutely false, as will be seen at once from the account of the trial given by the *Liverpool Post*, in which it is expressly stated that the magistrate, Mr. Shepherd Little, refused the prisoners bail, in spite of an undertaking by them to be of good behaviour during the interval.

#### Release of Miss Leslie Hall.

Miss Leslie Hall, who, as our readers will be glad to know, has already been released from prison, sends us a statement corroborating this version of the story. She also gives a direct denial to Mr. Gladstone's assertion (contained in his previous letter to *The Times*), that she made no complaint of her treatment in prison to the Visiting Justices. For full particulars we refer our readers to pages 281 and 283.

#### Six Weeks for Damage of 3s. 9d.

Although she received punishment for the offence while still in prison, Miss Brewster has been sentenced by Mr. Shepherd Little, of Liverpool, to six weeks' hard labour for damage of 3s. 9d. done to her prison windows in August last. How monstrous this sentence is will be seen by comparison with two other instances. In Mr. Lloyd George's constituency of Carnarvon Burghs on Saturday night last a number of men smashed the windows of the Conservative club. They were not arrested or punished, nor did Mr. Lloyd George make any attempt to restrain them either beforehand or to rebuke them afterwards for what they had done. At Brighton recently a man named Evershed was brought up and charged with having struck a woman in the face, loosening two of her teeth, and having dealt a second blow at her baby on account of some quarrel he had with her husband. The fitting punishment for this was deemed to be 5s. fine and costs.

#### Married Women Teachers.

In spite of a protest by Miss Ashton, the Manchester Education Committee have carried a resolution that in future no married woman shall be appointed as a teacher in the schools, and that the engagement of any woman as a teacher shall terminate with her marriage. This resolution was defended by Mr. Grierson on the grounds, firstly, that considering the vast number of applicants for situations as teachers they ought not to allow two members of a family to occupy positions under the committee. Secondly, he thought no woman was justified in getting married unless her husband could keep her. With regard to the first of these contentions, we should like to ask whether the remark applies to a father and son living in the same house. With regard to the second, we would like to know on what ground the Education Committee has a right to act as a censor of manners of its employees. The resolution is an unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the private lives of the teachers in schools, for though no doubt the majority of married women will naturally prefer to take care of their homes it does not by any means follow that this rule ought to be imposed from without. It would have two effects. Firstly, to make women teachers more and

more unskilled, and in the second place to penalise marriage. Restrictions of this kind show the absolute necessity for women to obtain, through the possession of the Parliamentary vote, their recognition as independent beings.

#### Items of Interest.

Mr. Birrell at Bristol recently defended the treatment of the Woman Suffrage prisoners as ordinary criminals and also the adoption of forcible feeding in their case.

Mr. Asquith, in answer to questioners in East Fife, said that he had always been an opponent of Woman Suffrage, and thought it would be bad for women and bad for the country. On the other hand he was a supporter of manhood suffrage. After this definite pronouncement, we wonder how much longer Liberal women will put their trust in his neutrality.

In conversation a member of the Stock Exchange expressed his firm conviction that Exeter, at any rate, had been wrested from the Liberals by the Women's Social and Political Union.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who thinks that other women are not sufficiently intelligent to exercise the vote, has been writing letters on behalf of her son, instructing the electors of his would-be constituency. He was defeated.

Mr. John Massie, the vigorous opponent of Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons, has lost his seat. A friend of VOTES FOR WOMEN promises £5 to the Women's Social and Political Union as a thankoffering.

The Irish Woman's Franchise League has been circularising Irish members on the subject of Woman Suffrage, and has received a large number of favourable replies, both on this question and that of the treatment of Woman Suffrage prisoners as political offenders.

In view of the important statement by Lady Constance Lytton which appears in this issue, our readers are invited to make every effort to increase the circulation, and so bring it to the attention of their friends.

#### W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Londoners have been meeting in great crowds to learn election results. The women, and those in sympathy with them, want to know more than this: they want to know how the position of the political parties affects the movement for women's enfranchisement, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will deal with the new situation in her speeches at the free meetings on Monday and Thursday next—Monday, 3 to 5, at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place; and Thursday evening in St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, from 8 p.m. It is hoped that Mrs. Pankhurst may be present, and that Lady Constance Lytton will tell the story of her prison experiences at the Queen's Hall meeting; and the Thursday evening meeting will also be addressed by Miss Mordan, so well known as one of the staunchest supporters of the W.S.P.U. and a pioneer Suffragist.

#### At the Fighting Line.

Miss Selina Martin, sentenced at Liverpool on December 27 to two months' imprisonment for her protest on the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit, will, if she earns the usual remission marks, be released on February 17. Miss Elsie Howey, sentenced on January 15 to six weeks' hard labour for her courageous protest against the prison treatment of Miss Martin during a week's remand, will be released on February 18. Miss Bertha Brewster's sentence expires on February 24.

#### Poster Parades.

The poster parades held in London on the last two Fridays have proved so successful in drawing attention to the VOTES FOR WOMEN newspaper that it has been decided to continue these parades weekly. For the convenience of those taking part they will in future be fixed for Saturday instead of Friday. Will volunteers anxious to take part in this splendid object-lesson come to Clements Inn at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Saturday, ready to take part? For further particulars see page 285.

#### Albert Hall Meeting.

Tickets are selling very rapidly for the next great ticket meeting in London in the Albert Hall on Friday, March 18, and those wishing to be present should apply at once. Prices are as follows:—Stalls 3s., area 2s. 6d., balcony or lower orchestra 1s., upper orchestra 6d., and boxes at various prices. The 1s. seats and 6d. seats are for women only. All seats are numbered except those in the upper orchestra. Application should be made to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

#### Scottish Exhibition.

Scotland is again anxious to give a practical demonstration of the strength of the women's movement, and of the work that Suffragettes can do to help the cause. Members there are already very busy preparing for the Exhibition and Sale of Work which will be held at the Charing Cross Halls, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on April 28, 29, and 30. This will be opened on the first day by Dr. Garrett Anderson, and Mrs. Pankhurst will take the chair. Particulars will be found on page 285.

Mrs. Drummond is in charge of the arrangements, and offers of gifts and help will be most gratefully received by her at the office, 502, Sauchiehall Street. A special appeal is made to Scottish women living in England to help to make this Exhibition as great a success as the notable pageant of last year.

#### A Forcible Feeding Poster.

The telling cartoon at the head of this paper illustrating forcible feeding is being reproduced as a poster in four colours, and will be ready in a week's time. It is in two sizes, viz., 20 ins. wide by 60 ins. high (suitable for boardings), price 6d., by post 7d.; and 20 ins. by 15 ins. (suitable for windows), price 1d., by post 1d. Orders should be sent to the Secretary, Woman's Press, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

## WHY?

By Elizabeth Robins. Part VIII.—The Sacrifices Made for Freedom.

Those who have read the chapters preceding this will scarcely need to be told why women in one society alone have subscribed over £50,000 for the defence of woman's right to a voice in public affairs. This large sum has been contributed because, though the poorer half of the community, women are more ready than men to practise self-denial for a common good. This is not, as some men have told us, because women are congenitally more altruistic than men. It is because women are more used to the exercise of self-control, and therefore less at the mercy of their appetites. This £50,000 that women have given to the W.S.P.U. is but a first instalment. It is largely the money of the poor. For it is not the so-called "rich women" who always have most to give. The rich woman is often merely the wife of a rich man—a very different matter from having command of wealth.

The next question asks:—

Why will nurses, artists, librarians, writers, teachers, etc., give up congenial work to labour twice as hard, on half-pay or none, for the Suffrage?

Because the women enumerated above are the kind whose personal experience has made clear the connection between the vote and wages. Teachers, for instance, who have given up posts in the national schools to work for the Militant Suffrage party, knowing that the education authorities will never allow them to return to work which (though unfairly paid as compared with men's remuneration for similar work) was to these teachers all that livelihood may mean to women who earn their bread. They are fired to add their quota to sacrifices others are making towards the end that the women who come after may not find their hold on work more insecure than a man's, or the salary less than a man's, for no fault in the work except that it was done by a woman.

## Ignoring the Unemployed, the State would Coerce Employed Women.

A fresh illustration of how the action of politicians may directly affect women's work was afforded by the education authorities' recent attempt to dismiss married women from headmistress-ship of schools. Among others who, for no reason but that they were women and not single, Mrs. Stansfield was told her services would be no longer required. This lady was already married at the time of her appointment. No one denies that she has made a distinguished success as a teacher. But she is to give up her profession because, if women are so indiscreet as to marry, they must take the consequences.

Why, Mrs. Stansfield asks, should I be compelled to do the manual work of my house any more than thousands of other married women, who employ cooks, housemaids, and nurses? She, like the woman of the cotton mill, is enabled by her earnings to employ a housekeeper. "I invite those who say that the home suffers to visit mine." But Mrs. Stansfield is a mother. The sacred claims, etc. The lady tells us, with pride and happiness, of two children whose births necessitated some months' leave of absence, no more than the breakdown in health to which all, single and married men and women, are alike liable.

"During the last thirteen years I can thankfully say I have not been absent from school half a day on account of my own children." To any who maintain that the children of married teachers suffer, she offers to introduce her son of fifteen (who is a Boteler scholar in the sixth form at the Warrington Grammar School) and her daughter of eighteen, who has just won an open scholarship at Oxford.

Mrs. Stansfield further points out the penalisation of marriage involved in the proposal made by the authorities and the loss to education involved by the removal from its service of the experience, the influence, and the motherly sympathy of married teachers. The present moment, evidencing as it does, a quickened sense on the part of women of the need to protest against injustice, is held by the education authorities to be ill-chosen for pressing the marriage disqualification. As a result of their agitation, Mrs. Stansfield and the other married teachers are to be allowed to remain at their posts—for the time being.

## The Inequality Costs Men Dear.

A second illustration of the sort of thing that is opening women's eyes is offered by a girl journalist employed to write regularly for a London daily paper of enormous circulation. She did this satisfactorily, and was paid £3 a week. A young man journalist was employed to write on the same paper and to supervise a certain page at £15 a week. He had several people working under him. One of these underlings was presently discharged. The £3 a week girl was put into his place, and did her own work and the discharged man's, still at £3. She was presently told that she was to familiarise herself as thoroughly as possible with the work on that page, as the head of the department, the £15 a week man, might be

going away. She obeyed. In due course the £15 man vanished. The £3 girl carried on his work. No complaint from the editor. No sign of the return of the £15 man. He may have been engaged in cursing the tendency of women to undersell. Finally, when the last of the underlings for that department was dismissed, and the girl found herself carrying it on single-handed, she asked for a rise of salary. She was treated to an odious scene, was accused of having a "swelled head," and was told there were 500 girls waiting who would be enraptured to take the post on the terms that she found fault with. She knew this was true. But she also knew that none of the 500 had the threads of the work in their hands. She refused to back down, and at last was given a rise of £2, with a solemn warning against her ever presuming to ask for more.

It is probable the over-worked, under-paid girl was not the only sufferer here. The £15 man no doubt has his view of the significance of this story.

## Trade Unionism Helpless Without the Vote.

To solve the difficulty it will not be enough merely to organise the women journalists. Even the more desirable measure of organising men and women journalists will not be enough. For the old conception of the difference between the market value of women's work as compared with men's is so persistent that it is probably necessary for a while yet that the instinct of greed should give us ocular proof of the equal value of much of the work the two sexes do. Private employers will not be ashamed of paying a girl £3 for £15 worth of work while the Government is not ashamed to take precisely the same amount and quality of work from women, as in the Post and Telegraph offices, and pay them less than men because, being voteless, the women cannot make their sense of the injustice an inconvenience to those responsible for its continuance.

Question 4. Why will well-bred girls and older women sell Suffrage papers in the streets, go about as sandwich men, and suffer the scant civility of the police and the horseplay of rowdies?

## The Need to Face Publicity.

I have no experience of this myself, but I have cause to know that many a sensitive woman has set herself this task out of sympathy for the far more wounding experiences many of the workers in this cause go through. Women who cannot face prison, and have little or no money to give, give this particular service. It is in certain cases costlier than prison is in others. But the Suffragist who sells papers or advertises meetings in the streets does not, I think, often realise that besides bearing witness to her faith and earning a few shillings for a particular society, she is contributing no small share to doing away with the European equivalent for the Eastern woman's veil—i.e., that shrinking from publicity which has been elevated into a virtue, and which has so powerfully aided men in preserving their sex-dominance. So well have women been drilled in the idea that it was undesirable, dangerous, for them to do work in public (save as ministrants to pleasure) that we are no longer struck by the difference in what is connoted by the word "public" as applied to the two sexes. To say of a person he is "a public man" is to assert his honourable eminence. To say "a public woman" is to say the worst you can.

Since the days when Andromache confessed to Hecuba—

All that men praise us for,  
I loved for Hector's sake, and sought to win.  
I knew that alway, be there hurt therein  
Or utter innocence, to roam abroad  
Hath ill report for women; so I trod  
Down the desire thereof, and walked my way  
In mine own garden.

—from that day to this the woman who tarries in the public street has been a target for the marksmanship of men. Women have greatly feared these slings and arrows. They still fear misapprehension of their motives. By mastery of that fear decent women are doing their share towards making the streets a less unfit place for decent women. A chapter could be written about "why," but that is not my business here.

Question 5. Why are women ready to accept the alienation of many of their friends and most of their menfolk?

## The Suffragists' Heaviest Sacrifice.

Not only because certain women have come to see that the average man is unable as yet to realise the injustice women suffer under, or that he is unable to realise such injustice can and must be abolished. The woman accepts alienation not because she no longer cares for men's opinion, and not solely because she sees that a temporary alienation may be unavoidable.

There are in operation two subtler reasons than these. The first is the growing spirit of loyalty which makes a woman ashamed to side with the stronger party, from whom she stands (and all the world knows she stands) to gain such obvious advantages, whether in the field of business or of sentiment. The second reason she accepts this alienation is because she is beginning to recognise woman's own share in the responsibility for men's blindness. She knows how it has been fostered by woman's slavish desire at all hazards to please. That old vice must go. It will die the sooner for men's learning, as soon as may be, that there are women ready to suffer not only

in material advantage, but in friendship and affection, if their doing so can make the position clearer, and so shorten the difficult days that lie between us and a better understanding. Of all the sacrifices women lay on the altar of the new faith none perhaps costs so much as the alienation from friends. Only the unintelligent will continue long to mistake the sacrifice for sex-antagonism.

Question 6. Why, instead of petitioning, are women now demanding justice?

## The Slavish Attitude No More.

Not only because petitioning has been tried and has failed, but because women now see that by petitioning they kept alive a misapprehension already too old. It is misleading to beg for a thing that no man has a moral right to withhold.

(To be continued.)

## THE SUFFRAGETTES' MARCHING SONG.

Before our eager vision  
The colours raise on high,  
Dear are the flying banners  
Which lead to victory.  
Sing of the brave who follow,  
Heroic, selfless, strong;  
They fight for life and freedom,  
To right an ancient wrong.

Their deeds of stirring courage  
Will live the ages down,  
And Fame will tell the story,  
Yield them a deathless crown.  
With gallant mien and fearless,  
They march in proud array;  
Hail! hail! our soldier women,  
And speed the victor's day.

MABEL TUKE.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE BROAD ARROW.

The above ancient Cymric symbol, called the "three rods or rays of light," signified the eye of light, or the radiating light of intelligence shed upon the Druidic circle. This symbol was appropriated by King Edward III. and adopted as one of his badges. It was also borne by his son, the Black Prince, and by other Princes of Wales. The broad arrow occurs as a mark of the Royal Household as early as 1386, and after 1693 was used as a mark for Government stores.

—Extract from book on Ancient Druids.

## THE MOST IMPORTANT HOUSEHOLD LINEN SALE OF MODERN TIMES.

**SALE**  
OF  
**Capper, Son & Co's.**  
**LINENS**  
**GENERAL DRAPERY**  
**& MADE-UP GOODS**  
To the value of more than  
**£25,000**  
IS  
NOW BEING HELD.  
CATALOGUE POST FREE.

**Debenham & Freebody.**  
Wigmore Street, London, W.

## PRISON EXPERIENCES OF LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON.

1909.  
 Oct. 9. Arrested at Newcastle and charged with assaulting Sir Walter Runciman by throwing a stone at him, and of damaging his motor car to the amount of £4.  
 Oct. 11. In the Police Court the charge reduced to disorderly conduct and sentence passed of one month in second division in lieu of finding sureties to keep the peace.  
 Oct. 11-13. Hunger strike (56 hours).  
 Oct. 13. Heart Examination by Specialist.  
 Oct. 13. Release from prison.

### (As Jane Warton.)

1910.  
 Jan. 14. Arrested at Protest Meeting.  
 Jan. 15. Sentenced to 14 days, third division, and hard labour with the option of a fine.  
 (Last meal midnight Friday, 14.)  
 Jan. 17. Monday, put in punishment cell for refusing to perform hard labour.  
 Jan. 18. Tuesday, fed by force 5 p.m. Returned to ordinary cell that night.  
 Jan. 19. Wednesday, broke, as protest, glass of gas box. Had up before Governor for this, but he deferred punishment for the Magistrate's judgment.  
 Jan. 21. Friday, had up before visiting magistrates; their judgment deferred *sine die*.  
 Jan. 23. Sunday, released.

In October of last year the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons that I was released from Newcastle Prison, after two and a-half days' hunger strike and without being subjected to forcible feeding, solely because I suffered from "serious heart disease," and he regarded the statement that my release had anything to do with rank or social position "as a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation." I admitted at the time that I have a slight chronic heart weakness, but various incidents of my trial and release in Newcastle proved unmistakably the gross partiality with which I was treated compared with other Suffrage prisoners.

Since then the refusal on the part of the Government to treat the women's question seriously has continued, and the ill-treatment of the Suffragist prisoners has increased. Horrified at the cruelties practised on two prisoners on remand in Walton Gaol, Liverpool, I took part in a protest meeting outside that prison on Friday, January 14. Having frequently experienced the futility of appealing for justice in any matter concerning the Suffrage movement, I took the precaution this time of disguising myself, and, under the name of Jane Warton, was sentenced, with the option of a fine, to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, on the charge of calling upon the crowd to follow me to the governor's house, refusing to desist when called upon by the police, and with stone-throwing, though without damage.

### The Officials of the Prison.

Before bringing myself to state publicly certain facts with regard to my experiences in Walton Gaol, I wish to make clear that I accuse no man or woman officer there of being by nature brutal. They are ordinary human beings like the rest of us, used to carrying out conscientiously routine duties under a penal system which deliberately aims at the lowering of self-respect in the individuals under its charge by arbitrary restriction and punishment. On this system the light of public opinion never shines. The gulf fixed between the prisoners and those in authority over them is so vast and deep that it would require a power of imagination, rare in the best of us, to bridge it. Is it surprising that sometimes the turn of the machine causes these human cog-wheels to enact brutalities regardless of the human material which they grind?

Such a system is surely abhorrent and out of date, but I am concerned for the moment not with the system in general, but with the exceptional uses to which it has been put. If a reckless Government casts into this mill a species of law-breaker, in no sense criminal, for whom this system was never intended, it is not just that the snapping and disturbance which inevitably results should be laid to the door of the officials solely concerned with the automatic working of the machine. I therefore bear them no grudge and wish them no ill; other officials so placed would probably have done the same. But there are in Walton Gaol at this minute high-minded, heroic, delicately nurtured women who are suffering under the torments of these ill-applied forces; they are helpless and friendless; for their sakes and for those who might come after them the truth must at all costs be told. I do not shirk the nauseating details, for without their description how can the general public be aware of the facts?

### Forcible Feeding.

After a hunger strike of nearly four days (eighty-nine hours) I was fed by force without my heart being tested or my pulse felt. I was fed twice a day through the mouth by means of the stomach tube (the mouth being forced and kept open by a gag) until my release on Sunday morning, January 23. The operation invariably induced vomiting. In spite of the first-hand accounts I had heard of this process, the reality surpassed all that I had anticipated—it was a living nightmare of pain,

horror, and revolting degradation. The sensation is of being strangled, suffocated by the thrust down of the large rubber tube which arouses great irritation in the throat and nausea in the stomach. The anguish and effort of retching while the tube is forcibly pressed back into the stomach and the natural writhings of the body restrained defy description. There is also a feeling of complete helplessness, as of an animal in a trap, when the operators come into one's cell and set to work. Several times the idea passed through my mind—if only they were brutal individuals some appeal might take effect, at any moment the dawn of a more merciful intelligence might awake in them; but they are normal, sane (some of them kindly) beings, imbued with the idea of conscientiously carrying out an official duty in which they consider all the virtue and much of the trial is on their side and all the ill-will and ill-doing upon that of the prisoner. They echo from each other the parrot cry, "We are doing our duty in saving your life." To men and women in such a mind there is no appeal. I have a poor memory, but I think while I live I shall not forget the sensation with which I watched the changes of light and listened to the sounds that foretold the return of the visitors.

My inability to conceal my great physical cowardice was one of my trials. I hope it gave a certain satisfaction to the operators. Except in the way of clenching my teeth I offered no resistance, and after the fourth or fifth time I succumbed to the pain of being forced by the steel gag, and opened my jaws with a very brief

pronounced quite sound and the pulse steady. I myself told the doctor that I was not liable to faintings or collapse. I did not mention the slight chronic debility of which the Home Secretary had made so much, and which, of course, would have disclosed itself under any thorough investigation. In Newcastle a specialist had been called in and my heart tested with elaborate paraphernalia for ten to fifteen minutes; but now the same heart belonged only to Jane Warton. From that time, however, the doctor's manner became more considerate and even kind, and I noticed a change in the way I was treated generally—so much so that I imagined my identity had been discovered. It seems, however, the authorities had only begun to suspect I was "somebody else." A fellow Suffragist, Miss Brown, who suffered from like but much worse symptoms than mine, was kept in Holloway and forcibly fed through the whole term of her imprisonment of four weeks; she is still in a nursing home, where the severe gastritis induced by this "life-saving" process will probably require treatment for at least two months.

The morning after I had first been fed by force I protested by breaking the thick glass of the "gasbox" between my cell and the passage. I expected, of course, to be put in handcuffs for this, as others had been for breakage of much less valuable window-glass. The Governor, however, deferred my punishment to the judgment of the visiting magistrates, who again deferred the matter *sine die*. It will be interesting to see what steps are eventually taken against Jane Warton for this offence—a graver one than that for which two women are now serving several weeks of imprisonment, although they had already suffered prison punishment at the time.

### The Women's Demand.

And what is the demand which has to be repressed in this way? The most primitive of constitutional rights, pleaded for by immense numbers of representative women year after year, with ever-increasing urgency. There is talk of the Anti-Suffragists' petition, but can they show one organisation of women who have pleaded against the vote, whereas all large organised bodies of women, with the exception, perhaps, of some political unions, have petitioned in its favour. For forty years they pleaded peacefully; for four years some women have agitated more vigorously, but without violence; for a few months they have been driven to nominal violence, all means of redress or protest having been shut down to them. But who has been harmed—who has suffered? Only the women themselves.

Even had there been cost to others, on what grounds could the British race throughout the world condemn them? How were the members of the Russian Duma and of the Turkish Parliament received in this country? They represented triumphant rebellion for this same liberty, and were welcomed with every token of national honour, though their victories were accompanied by death-dealing armaments, by bombs, and fires, and the assassin's knife. It is strange that a country which has grown old in defence of the principle of constitutional rights should still attempt to argue with its own women that there is danger in this safety valve. Surely by this time Britons know that no matter what the race or country or class or sex concerned, if there is no effective lawful channel of appeal for redress of wrongs, then there will be riotous agitation as soon as the minds of the oppressed are sufficiently awakened to the realisation of those wrongs. Can it not be realised by those who profess to sympathise with agitators for liberty in other lands that this movement for the freedom of women is identical with theirs? They, too—the disfranchised women—have wrongs which are to them immensely great; they, too, believe that nothing short of Parliamentary representation will fundamentally remedy their state; they, too, are prepared to maintain, if need be, with the price of their own lives, the creed that if a law exists which hinders the removal of a grave injustice then that law must be opposed and broken until such injustice be removed.

What, so far, have been the women's weapons? Broken glass and the strike against prison regulations, including the hunger strike. Those who so readily cry out against violence, have they no intelligence to see the essential non-violence of these protests? A hunger strike is judged violent, and feeding by force is not! These frail women invite punishment on their own shoulders, that is their chief weapon of offence.

Those who have looked into the abyss of women's needs, can they ever again turn away until this matter is made good? The appalling loss of child life, the impaired health of the mothers of the race, the starvation wage of women, the arbitrary exclusion from or special regulations which in numerous professions and trades herds them into overstocked markets, cramps their powers, or martyrs their very womanhood till it poisons the well-springs of racial existence—are these not matters which affect the State, and are they not the concern of the women?

How much longer on this question must the vision be darkened of men who are responsible for our social system at home? But whether there be months or years to wait for this long-overdue reform, surely there might be immediate cessation of repressing political agitation by a process which tortures its victims and degrades the officials who have to administer it. The facts are a scandal to a civilised country.

Constance Lyttton.



[Photo by Lafayet'e]

Lady Constance Lyttton.

protest. After the first time the doctor as he left me gave me a slap on the cheek, not violently, but apparently to express his contemptuous disapproval. I said to him the next day: "Unless you consider it part of your duty, would you please not strike me when you have finished your odious job?" He gave no answer, but never repeated the probably half-unconscious insult. The second time the vomiting was more excessive than the first—a most revolting and exasperating business for the doctor and attendants as well as for the prisoner, and no adequate precautions were ever taken for these invariable consequences. The doctor was angry and left my cell hastily, saying, "You did that on purpose; if you do it again to-morrow I shall feed you twice."

The next day I remonstrated with him, explaining that I was a small eater and that the capacity of my body was very limited, that if only he would give less quantities the result might be better. I also begged that he would not press the tube so far down into my body. He treated these suggestions with contempt, saying that anyhow my stomach must be longer than his since I was taller than he was. He, however, granted my request to sit up in a chair instead of lying flat on my back. This third time I vomited continuously, nevertheless the tube was not removed, and the doctor continued to pour food in.

The result seemed to surprise and slightly to alarm him, and he called in his assistant to test my heart; after a brief and very superficial investigation, it was

## THE TREATMENT OF REMAND PRISONERS.

### Mr. Gladstone's Denial and Prevarication.

#### THE SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON.

*A Letter to the "Times," January 22.*

Sir,—As one of those who drew the attention of the Home Office to the cases of two Suffragist prisoners, Miss Selina Martin and Miss Leslie Hall, I venture to ask your leave to comment on the letter from Mr. Herbert Gladstone which you published on Wednesday. This letter took an unfair advantage of the immunity from criticism which on this subject Ministers enjoy in most of the daily papers. No London newspaper (so far as I observed) published the original charges made by the W.S.P.U., and only one had space to spare for its answer. It is easy for a Minister in this enviable position to make a show of crushing accusers whose statements he has for the most part ignored.

The facts are simple, and the graver of them admit of no denial. Miss Martin and Miss Hall were arrested at Liverpool on December 20 for a share, involving neither actual assault nor damage to property, in the disturbances which attended Mr. Asquith's visit. They were charged next day in the police-court and remanded for a full week, bail being refused. It is hard to guess the motive for so protracted a remand. There was no mystery to probe; Suffragists always avow their acts. The refusal of bail can be ascribed only to vindictiveness. It is not so long since Mr. Gladstone himself reminded magistrates in a published circular that it is their duty to grant bail unless they suspect an intention to abscond. Some 450 Suffragist prisoners have been dealt with in these four years; not one of them has ever eschewed her bail. It would be rash to assume that Mr. Gladstone was personally responsible in this instance for the refusal to grant bail, but I do know that in a previous instance, at Newcastle last October, bail was refused to my wife and other Suffragist prisoners by direct orders from the Home Office. It is this refusal of bail to two political offenders which is the most serious of the charges made in this case. Mr. Gladstone's letter ignores it.

Against this denial of bail Miss Martin and Miss Hall protested by refusing food and breaking their cell windows. The latter method sounds violent. It was the method which a Chartist leader, Thomas Cooper, whose name stands in high honour among Liberals, adopted as a protest against the original decision of the authorities to treat him in prison as a common criminal. The protest in his case was entirely successful. The Radicals of those days respected his spirit and compelled the Government to accord him the rights of a political prisoner. At Liverpool the conventions of gaol discipline seem to have blinded the authorities as to the meaning of the women's protest. Apart from Miss Martin's less definite charges of roughness and rudeness, which it might be difficult to investigate, she has made two precise accusations in a letter, the original of which I have seen. She states (1) that she was kept handcuffed in her cell for a day and a night, and (2) that while being removed from her cell to the doctor's room she was "frog-marched" by the wardresses, her head being allowed to bump on the stairs. She was then (an unconvicted prisoner) forcibly fed. With neither of these charges does Mr. Gladstone explicitly deal. He gives, indeed, a general denial to everything. But he states that it was necessary to put both women "under restraint." That I take to be an official euphemism for keeping them in irons. The "frog-marching" he does not mention; he merely states that in the opinion of the visiting magistrates no unnecessary force was used. Everything turns on the degree of force which a prison magistrate would think permissible. We know that at Manchester the magistrates thought it proper to order another Suffragist prisoner to be drenched with a powerful fire-hose in her cell. We also know that Mr. Gladstone has written a letter (which has been published) commanding the tact and humanity of the officials in the very gaol where this occurred. We wait to be told whether "frog-marching" is also a commendable practice.

To sum up, the W.S.P.U. made four definite charges—(1) the refusal of bail; (2) the forcible feeding; (3) the use of irons; (4) the "frog-marching." The first and second are not disputed, the third is admitted in a veiled phrase, the fourth is not formally denied. There remains only one puzzling feature of the case. Miss Martin in her letter states that she "complained to the visiting magistrates about the brutal treatment meted out to me." Mr. Gladstone informs us that she has no complaint at all to prefer, save as to the forcible feeding. But he does not go so far as to assert that Miss Martin has withdrawn the serious charges which she has made. There has been some *equivocative* or misunderstanding, due to a hasty or unsympathetic examination. Until Mr. Gladstone can produce Miss Martin's retraction I am bound to believe that she does complain. I have seen her complaints in writing.

Mr. Gladstone reveals an unsuspected power of irony when he accuses his prisoners of adopting "electioneering tactics" while suffering under his handcuffs and his stomach-tubes. But effective electioneering has been done before now from prison. I remember that Mr. Gladstone's father, after employing all his Titanic eloquence to denounce the much less degrading prison treatment meted out to Irishmen, wound up a great appeal for magnanimity and humanity by declaring that his party demanded the opportunity of "carrying the issue to the country." Such an opportunity has arisen now. I shall cast my two votes against the Liberals as a protest against the malice with which this Government has treated its political opponents in an unmerited prison—I am, etc., H. N. BRAILSFORD.

32, Well Walk, Hampstead, January 15.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

Mr. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, caused the following reply to be addressed to Mr. H. N. Brailsford's letter:

"I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that his attention has been drawn to your letter in the *Times* of the

22nd inst., in which you complain that two Suffragist prisoners, Selina Martin and Leslie Hall, now confined in H.M. Prison, Liverpool, were remanded for a week, and that bail was refused—a refusal which, you say, can be ascribed only to vindictiveness. The true facts are as follows:—The defendants were charged before the magistrate on December 21 last. After evidence had been given, the defendants themselves applied for a remand in order to prepare their defence, and their request was granted; but as they would not give any promise as to their future conduct, the magistrate, in his discretion, refused bail. In this connection I am to say that your statement that at Newcastle last October bail was refused to your wife and other Suffragist prisoners by direct orders from the Home Office is absolutely untrue. The Secretary of State has no authority to interfere in such manner, and neither directly nor indirectly did he attempt to do so. With regard to the remainder of your letter, reiterating charges against prison officials which have been investigated by the proper authority and found to be untrue, the Secretary of State has nothing to add to the views expressed in his letter published in the *Times* of Wednesday last, to which you refer."

#### THE TRUE FACTS OF THE CASE.

To realize how little Mr. Gladstone's word can be depended upon it is necessary simply to refer to the report of the case as published in the *Liverpool Daily Post* of December 22 last. It will be seen from that report that, against Mr. Gladstone's statement that the women would give no promise as to their conduct, we have Miss Martin's words: "Until Christmas I think we can safely promise. . . . I am sure that during the time we are on bail we will be of good behaviour."

*The Post says:—*

When asked if they had anything to say Martin declared that she thought the case ought to be remanded until the following day to give them an opportunity of preparing their defence.

The Stipendiary said he would like to know something about these women, and it would be better if there was a remand for six days for inquiries to be made about them. They were accordingly remanded.

Later in the afternoon the prisoners applied for bail.

Martin, addressing the Stipendiary, said: "We have just come back to ask you to give us bail, so that we can have our Christmas dinner at home."

Mr. Little: You see, my difficulty is that I cannot grant bail with regard to people who do acts of this sort unless I am sure that they will not repeat them.

Martin: You cannot be sure of that in a Suffragette until we get the Vote. We cannot say that we won't repeat acts of violence; but until Christmas I think we can safely promise. We can do anything after the time of remand. I am sure that during the time we are on bail we will be of good behaviour.

(A special statement by Miss Leslie Hall appears on page 286.)

#### SOME LETTERS FROM ELECTORS.

To Rowland Whitehead, Esq., Liberal Candidate,  
Essex (S.E.).

Dear Sir,—In reply to yours, may I say that, as one who is interested in the masses as distinguished from the so-called upper classes, I have always hitherto supported the Liberal; and at the last election, as a resident of Westcliff, I not only voted for you, but caused certain waverers among Leigh-fisherfolk to do the same. Soon afterwards, it is no exaggeration to say, you made me hang my head in shame, for I found that you had either moved or seconded the rejection of Women's Suffrage when it was brought forward, in the most decorous and constitutional way, in the House of Commons. I think—and the opinion is shared among Liberal friends in the electorate hereabout, and doubtless by other Liberal voters throughout the constituency—that a man who considers a majority of the adult population should be denied any voice in the making of laws which they are nevertheless called upon to obey is, to say the least, an unreliable champion of the democracy, since he is out of sympathy with that principle of popular Parliamentary representation which is the keystone of all political progress and social reforms.

Grateful as I am for old age pensions, keen though I be to see the Lords' political tyranny abated, and greatly as I approve of the Budget and distrust Tariff Reform, I nevertheless would sooner vote, even at the present critical juncture, for an avowed reactionist than for one whose Liberalism fails at so vital a test. That you have been an able and zealous member of Parliament I have independent testimony; that on this and other questions you have voted from conviction I do not doubt; but since with many of us the Women's Suffrage question is second to none, and considerations of principle come before those of party and persons, I shall be failing an intimation that you have moved your mind on this issue—in good Liberal company when reluctantly voting next Friday for Kirkwood instead of Whitehead.—Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR E. COPPING.

Thundersley, Essex.

To A. G. Holme, Esq., Petersham, Liberal Candidate for Kingston (Surrey).

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your election address. Graver issues even than the action of the House of Lords are the facts that one-half of the people of the nation—its women—are completely unrepresented in Parliament and without any power to control taxation. Also that for calling attention to this grievance by the only ways left open to them Englishwomen have been treated by the Government with cruelty and barbarity unparalleled in this country and scarcely exceeded in any other.

To vote for any candidate, whatever his personal views may be, whose election would help towards the return to power of a Government guilty of such atrocious and disgusting treatment of women is for me quite impossible.

This feeling is widespread throughout the country, and I believe that the "Liberal" policy towards the Suffragists will have alienated many thousands of voters.

I am a Conservative, but of an extremely independent type; and as—unlike most of my friends—I see good in the Budget, and do not admire the action of the House of Lords, it is conceivable that in other circumstances I might have voted for yourself or, at least, have abstained from voting. As it is I would as soon think of voting for the establishment of a British Torture Bureau as of lifting my little finger to help the present Government. So, by my votes and in every other way in my power, I shall support the Opposition candidates here and in another constituency where I am an elector. In short, I shall do my utmost to assist in keeping out such a hypocritical Government as the present—hypocritical because they refuse to the women that of which they accuse the Lords of attempting to deprive the people. There is nothing, of course, in this letter intended to be personal to yourself.—I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed) EDWY G. CLAYTON.  
Glengariff, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

*A Letter to Mr. Asquith.*

Sir,—As one of the electors of the Bradford Central Division, I write to inform you that at the last General Election I registered my vote in favour of Sir George Scott Robertson, the Liberal candidate, and should do so again if I could be satisfied as to the sincerity and honesty of the Liberal party on the question of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. I have, however, no intention of assisting to return a party to power which, by its inhuman conduct, deserves the contempt of all persons possessing any sense of justice.

For this reason I shall vote for Viscount Howick, the Tory candidate.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

HAROLD NEWTON.

15, Sunbridge Road, Bradford.

*From a Working Man to the Liberal Candidate.*

Dear Sir,—I am going to withhold my vote from you this election though I am opposed to the Conservative party on practically every question, but I have read Mr. Asquith's speeches, and, failing to see where he has mentioned the Vote for Women on the same basis as men, consequently I think it is not democratic for only one part of the taxpayers to settle the question of the House of Lords, also Tariff Reform, etc. I am secretary of a Trade Union, also caretaker of some club rooms with about 700 members, a great number of whom live in your division, and my private advice will be not to vote for the Liberal.—Yours faithfully,

S. PARKER.

*To the Liberal Candidate for Hammersmith.*

Dear Sir,—Last night I received a letter bearing your signature, soliciting my vote and influence at the impending election. It is with very deep regret that I announce my determination to transfer my vote and influence to the Conservative candidate.

For some years I have been an avowed Radical in politics, as many people can testify. I therefore feel it my duty to inform you why I have decided to vote against the Liberal Government.

I am thoroughly convinced that the time has come when, as a matter of simple justice, the Vote should be given to women on the same terms as men. I imagined that such was the conviction of the Liberal Government. Unfortunately, I have been mistaken. I have seen with disgust and indignation the shameful way in which women have been treated by the Liberal party when putting forward their claims in a perfectly legitimate way. I have seen women forced to adopt tactics which never ought to have been necessary, tactics which I believe would never have been thought of had not the conduct of the Government made them a bitter necessity.

To treat women who are engaged in a political crusade as common criminals is surely clear contrary to Liberal principles. The way in which noble-minded and devoted women like Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Leigh, and Miss Marsh—to say nothing of many others—have been treated deserves the strongest possible rebuke on the part of those who love justice and righteousness.

The Liberal Government is very justly held responsible for making militant tactics a necessity, and also for the cruel, degrading, and vindictive way in which the women who carried out the tactics have been treated. It may be convenient to throw the blame on magistrates and prison officials, but though "the hands were the hands of Esau, the voice was Jacob's voice."

In other words, the Suffragist prisoners would not have been treated with such severity and cruelty unless the Liberal Government had instigated and backed up magistrates and prison officials. What the members of the Government did through others must be regarded as their own work.

Whilst professing to be in favour of giving Votes to Women, the Government has been doing its best to thwart and wreck the work of those who were in earnest. I cannot conceive that force feeding, for example, was resorted to for any other purpose than to try and frighten those who had not been afraid to go to prison. It was a desperate effort to try and stop a political agitation, and is a disgrace to Liberalism. Surely the futility of such persecution must be obvious to those who know anything of the history of freedom and Liberalism.—Believe me, yours very truly,

(Rev.) EDWARD HOTMANOW.

43, Bracewell Road, N. Kensington, W.

*To S. K. Hocking, Esq.*

Dear Sir,—I shall continue to oppose any Government which adopts such methods of barbarism against women whose offence has been a purely political one, and who are only demanding that the former Liberal principle of "No taxation without representation" shall be carried out.—Faithfully yours,

(Rev.) LEON L. OSBURN.

55, Nicholls Street, Coventry.

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## BOOK OF THE WEEK.

### A Feminist Whitaker.

"The Englishwoman's Year Book" for 1910 is the twenty-ninth that has been issued. Within the last decade it has become a familiar reference book, but it is now absolutely indispensable in connection with the woman's movement, in employment, in social work, or any other of the hundreds of interests in which women are concerned. The present volume of nearly four hundred pages contains practically everything there is to know about women's work of every kind.

The largest and most practical section of the book, perhaps, is that dealing with women's employment, where complete and expert information is given. One has but to glance at the prospects of the various branches of work to realise that although an almost unlimited number of professions are now open to women, the chances of earning a really good livelihood are few and far between. In this as in other things the inferior position of women has had its effect, and one result of the political suffrage, when a woman will be recognised as in every respect a human being, having an equal status with a man, will be that in the professional and industrial field she will have equal chances and equal pay.

Running through the tabulated list of eighty professions, one notices that the average salaries are from £50 to £100 per year, and that it is only in three or four rare cases that a woman, however clever she may be, can earn a really good income. Inspection, which demands special qualities, is one of the best paid fields of work. Thus a factory superintendent is put down at £200 to £300 a year, a factory inspector goes as far as £400 (but the number is strictly limited); a domestic economy inspector rises to £200, an elementary school teacher to £300, while a high school teacher, whose average salary is about £120, now and then obtains one of the plums of the profession, a headmistresship, which may in a few cases command as much as £800 a year. Looking through the detailed information about professions, one must admit, however, that the prospects are hardly encouraging. Under accountants, for instance, the writer says:—"There are some few women who practise as accountants, but, however efficient they may be, the most lucrative avenues of the profession are closed to them." On agriculture, although it is said that dairy farming can be made very profitable, the position is summed up in the words:—"The prospects of employment for women in dairy work are at present somewhat uncertain." In gardening:—"It cannot be pretended that a fortune can be made by horticulture unless a woman has plenty of capital to start with, and enough theoretic knowledge, business capacity, energy, and patience to work up a large trade, and keep it going through bad seasons as well as good. This is a serious undertaking, and would in any case be a matter of many years." Of domestic service, essentially a woman's employment, the writer says:—"But there are one or two difficulties which, it is to be feared, will prevent this profession ever being really satisfactory or attractive to those who are by birth on an equality with their masters and mistresses," and candidates for the dramatic profession are rightly advised that it is alarmingly overcrowded. A florist's apprentice may remain two or three years and advance no further, while the first-class hand may get two guineas a week in the season and be slack the rest of the year. A new and very suitable profession is that of hospital almoner, but there are very few openings. "Librarianship, in a higher sense of the word, will remain a closed field for women until the candidates show themselves possessed of the true spirit for the work, which laughs at obstacles, ignores inconveniences, is content with a bare living wage, and finds its chief reward in the work itself." In research work, again, it is very difficult to form a connection of regular work, and even the teaching profession, so essentially woman's work, is in most cases a hard and poorly paid one. An expert said recently that even a university woman was often offered less than £100 a year; on the whole the pay in the County Council schools is better than in secondary schools, except for the very highly gifted.

Turning to the brighter side of this section, we notice that one class of bookbinding is said to pay well, and that the civil service is recommended on account of its fair pay, regular work, and pension. Cookery, dressmaking, hairdressing, and laundry-work seem to offer slightly brighter prospects, and there is said to be a steady if slow demand for really well-trained indexers. Needlework, the care of children, and sick nursing all offer opportunities in their way, but are not likely to lead to anything really good. Physical training and sanitary inspection are both fairly well paid, and there are increasing openings for very capable women. This applies also to secretarial and shorthand writers, provided that the workers are really well educated and thoroughly trained.

We have dealt largely with the section of employment as it is so closely connected with the whole woman's question. The book, however, contains everything that touches in any way on woman's interests; scholarships, sports, charities, legal information, etc., are very fully dealt with. There is, of course, a special section devoted to the Suffrage, in which the addresses of the chief societies and a résumé of their work are given. Some of

the most useful pages in this very useful, in fact indispensable, handbook, are those dealing with the position of women in European countries. The short summaries on this subject will be invaluable to speakers, who are often asked for information on this question. The year book is now edited by Miss G. E. Mitton, and is published by Adam and Charles Black; it can be obtained from the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., at 2s. 6d. net.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "Tropical Tales." By Dolf Wyllarde. London: Stanley, Paul and Co. 6s. net.
- "Training of Children." By General Booth. Salvation Army Publishing Department. 6d. net.
- "Popular Christianity." By the late Mrs. Booth. Salvation Army Publishing Department. 6d. net.
- "Mary Wollstonecraft and the Women's Movement of To-day." By Margaret S. Clayton. London: Frank Palmer. 3d. net.
- "School Hygiene." The School Hygiene Publishing Company. 6d. net.
- "The Great French Revolution." By P. A. Kropotkin. London: Wm. Heineman. 6s. net.
- "Lady Hester Stanhope." By Mrs. Chas. Roundell. London: John Murray. 6s. net.

## HOW TO HELP THE PAPER.

A most important part of the work at all times for the Women's Social and Political Union is the sale of the paper, as each copy read is likely to turn indifference or hostility into understanding. All through the cold weather devoted sellers have been standing in the streets, and, in spite of the hardships entailed, one and all agree that they have had a most interesting time, and that such work is of the utmost practical value.

January was a particularly busy season. So many strangers were in town who were anxious to see a "real live Suffragette," and the energetic seller at Charing Cross had a great many questions to answer. One friendly policeman said to her, "You ought to take a holiday to-day," to which she answered, "This is a Suffragette's idea of a holiday." Another of the sellers was presented with half a sovereign for the cause from a man who gave no name except "a friend."

Two fresh pitches were recently started, and if the sale is to be steadily maintained and the work not to fall on the few, it is essential that volunteers should offer their services. Even an hour a day is a great help and will relieve some of those who give all their spare time. As Miss Kelly said recently at the St. James's Hall: "You do not know the joy of life until you are a Suffragette and a seller of VOTES FOR WOMEN." There are now nine pitches with captains as follows:—Charing Cross pitch, Captain, Miss Kelly; Westminster, Captain, Miss Fergus; Piccadilly Circus, Captain, Miss Bowker; Oxford Circus, Captain, Miss Brown; Marble Arch, Captain, Miss Shallard; Lindgate Hill, Captain, Miss Brown; Tottenham Court Road, Captain, Miss Cather; Bank, Captain, Miss Dunlop; and Victoria Station, Captain, Miss Cassey. Volunteers are asked to send their names to Miss Ainsworth, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

A member of the Union has discovered another method of circulating the paper. She supplies it to all her tradesmen who call for orders—the milkman, the fishmonger, baker, and laundryman. All are now regular subscribers, and they and their wives are keen supporters of the movement. Other members leave copies in trains, restaurants, etc., so that many people may see them.

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**THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.**

From the Diary of a Paper-seller.

Passer-by (in an interested voice, staring hard at me): "See, there's a Suffragette!" Companion (apparently surprised): "Why, she looks exactly like anybody else!" Passer-by (out of his superior knowledge): "Ah, that's the worst kind."

Young Mother (proudly displaying a baby): "I would rather have my baby than a vote." I (explanatory): "But at present he isn't your baby at all. According to the law of the land he belongs entirely to your husband. And it's only *your vote* that will make him yours."

Regular Customer: "Yes, we all admire the grit of you Suffragettes, even when we can't admire your cause and methods." I: "But it's just our cause and methods that make us Suffragettes what you admire."

Old Woman (in workhouse garb): "God bless you all, miss. It's the likes of you who's going to help the likes of us."

First Male Anti (gloomily regarding me): "Ah, those are the women who are ruining England. Aren't they idiots?" Second Male Anti: "Yes; only fancy, they actually want to become just like us!"

New Customer: "How much are you paid for doing this kind of thing?" I: "How much would you do it for?" New Customer (frankly): "Not for any money." I: "And I would not do it for any money either."

Irate Lady: "You're a perfect fool." Friendly Paper Boy: "Well, she ain't a rude fool like you, anyhow."

Elderly Gentleman (severely): "It's all very well for you women, with more time and money than sense, to go about demanding a vote; but what I should like to know is, who's going to do the cooking?" I (compassionately): "The same half of humanity who do it now, I suppose, and the other half will continue to do more than their share of the eating."

Liberal Lady: "Of course, I believe in Woman's Suffrage, and I want a vote just as much as you do, but I can't join your Union, because I'm a Liberal first and a woman afterwards." I: "But until you are recognised politically as a woman you can't be a Liberal."

Anti Friend (teasingly): "I was awfully surprised the other afternoon to see you running after Samuel. I thought you Suffragettes never ran after men!" I: "Well, we don't run after any man less than a Cabinet Minister."

Grumpy Old Gentleman (who, after informing me several times all Suffragettes ought to be arrested, buys a paper and condescends to enter into conversation, between puffs of a big cigar, which he does not trouble to remove, even while he is speaking): "You all ought to be arrested, you know." I: "Then why do you encourage me by buying my paper?" Grumpy Old Gentleman: "Can you do anything except sell papers and sit on platforms?" I (sweetly): "Can you do anything except smoke?" Grumpy Old Gentleman (pomposaly): "Smoking is what men do in their spare time." I: "Well, this is what I do in my spare time."

Magnificent Youth (on his way to a theatre): "Yes, you've got a good cause, but you'll never get on as long as you continue to help those low Liberals as you are doing." I (faintly): "Help the Liberals! What papers do you read?" Magnificent Youth (loftily): "I take the *Times*." I: "Well, you can't read it!"

Anti Lady: "I can't think how you can make yourself so conspicuous. We make our men do all the things we don't like doing." I: "We don't ask our men to do anything we are ashamed to do ourselves."

Liberal Customer: "You are worth twenty of our Liberal women. But you ought to be working with us. Why don't you stick to the Liberals?" I: "That's the one mistake you Liberals make; you all seem to think we women are like postage stamps—the more you thumb us the more we ought to stick to you!"

Conservative Friend: "Yes, do come and hear me speak; but you won't interrupt, will you?" I: "You aren't a Cabinet Minister, are you? We don't interrupt anyone under a Cabinet Minister." Conservative Friend (in surprise): "Don't you! I thought Suffragettes interrupted everybody just for the fun of the thing!"

Old Gentleman: "Well, what are you doing at the General Election?" I: "Our policy is to keep the Liberal out." Old Gentleman: "Oh, it doesn't matter about your policy. What hats are you going to wear when you canvass? That's the principal thing, you know." I: "Well, if you men, with all your boasted superiority of brains and education, are really more influenced by hats than arguments—well, can you blame us women if we give you what you want?"

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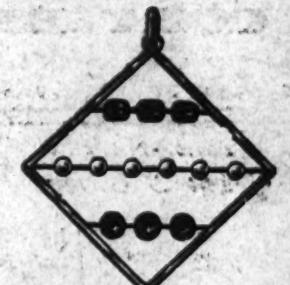
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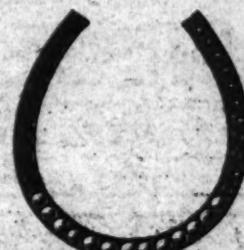
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The Constitutional Basis of Woman's Suffrage. By C. O. STOPES.  
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Women's Vote and Men. By H. W. NEVINSON.

### LEAFLETS.

- W.S.P.U. Election Address. (The General Election, 1910.)  
11. The Tactics of the Suffragettes. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.  
22. Why We Oppose the Liberal Government.  
24. Some Questions Answered. By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.  
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## VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1910.

### LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON.

"Under a Government that imprisons any unjustly the true place for a just man (or woman) is also in prison." — Thoreau.

When a great deed of love and valour is done in the world, it is, for those who can see and understand, as though an angel had visited this sin-stained, sorrow-stricken earth, bringing light and healing and purification. With hearts humbled and yet exalted, we rejoice in the vision of the dignity and beauty of the human spirit and of the divine possibility of the human life.

Again and again in the course of the Women's Holy War for Freedom we have had some extraordinary revelation of compassion, of heroism, of will power, that has brought home to us the realisation of the truth that the human body can be, and is the temple of the Holy Spirit. All that is mean and sordid in the world, all that is petty and selfish, all that is malignant and cruel and hideous is swept in these flashes of revelation out of our remembrance. We become conscious only of overwhelming purity and beauty, we see uplifted before our eyes the standard of a great ideal to which we desire passionately to conform our own lives.

The action of Lady Constance Lytton has brought this revelation afresh to the heart of every member of this Union and to many others besides.

Moved to profound compassion by the knowledge of a great wrong done to a working woman, Selina Martin, in the Liverpool Prison, Lady Constance Lytton determined to take her stand beside her. In order to do this she had to put aside her social identity and divest herself of the protection and influence that go with an honoured name. She had to keep her project a secret from her family and her friends.

Disguised as a working woman she cast herself, bound and helpless, into the hands of the cruel power that had dealt so ruthlessly with other women. She went deliberately to meet a fate fraught with hideous risk and terrible suffering. She went to set wrong right.

It was the only way in which she could set wrong right, and without an afterthought she took it.

She entered and passed through great darkness in order that she might be able to throw light into one of the darkest and foulest places on the face of the earth. She has accomplished her purpose.

To her it seems quite simple, quite natural that she should do this thing. But the world does not understand. Writers in the newspaper Press take it for granted that Lady Constance Lytton wanted to play a trick upon Mr. Gladstone. They cannot see because they are blind.

The divine compassion, the burning zeal for justice, the magnificent chivalry that prompted this amazing action are utterly beyond their comprehension.

Lady Constance Lytton was not thinking of Mr. Gladstone when she planned the conditions of her arrest and imprisonment. She was thinking of Selina Martin, of Mrs. Leigh, of many other women who have endured direr and more long-drawn-out suffering than that even which she was called upon eventually to endure. She was thinking of great wrongs that are done in our police courts in the name of justice. She was thinking of injustices that are covered up under the cloak of oblivion. She endured imprisonment, insult, and torture that she might hasten the day when the dark stain of our present prison system should be wiped out of a cleaner civilisation.

She wrote upon the wall of her prison cell the words of Thoreau, "Under a Government that imprisons any unjustly the true place for a just man (or woman) is also in prison."

The action of Lady Constance Lytton has a political bearing. It is a startling and significant event in the movement for the emancipation of women. But it has very much more than a political significance. It has a profound human and moral significance. It is an action that will not be forgotten.

Some day, not just now, but before very long, the world will understand it, and then it will be written in letters of gold upon the tablets of human history.

In years to come this story of compassion and chivalry will be told in the schools to children who are yet unborn. And they will listen to it as we listened, when we were children, to the tale of the chivalrous knight, Sir Philip Sidney, when, self-oblivious, he passed the cup of water that had been raised to his lips to the dying soldier in the field with the words, "His need is greater than mine."

And many a woman-child will say in her heart, "I, too, will be fearless and chivalrous and brave. I, too, will belong to the 'Knighthood of the Holy Ghost.'"

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

### FIRST FRUITS.

I.  
In the dark womb where I began  
My mother's life made me a man;  
Through all the months of human birth  
Her beauty fed my common earth;  
I cannot see, nor breathe, nor stir,  
But through the death of some of her.

II.  
Down in the darkness of the grave  
She cannot see the life she gave;  
For all her love, she cannot tell  
Whether I use it ill or well;  
Nor knock at dusty doors to find  
Her beauty dusty in the mind.

III.  
If the grave's gates could be undone  
She would not know her little son,  
I am so grown. If we should meet  
She might pass by me in the street;  
Unless my soul's face let her see  
My sense of what she did for me.

IV.  
What have I done to keep in mind  
My debt to her and womankind?  
What woman's happier life repays  
Her for those months of wretched days;  
For all my mouthless body leached  
Ere birth's releasing hell was reached?

V.  
What have I done, or tried, or said,  
In thanks to that dear woman dead?  
Men triumph over women still,  
Men trample women's rights at will,  
And man's lust roves the world untamed.  
O, grave, keep shut, lest I be shamed.

JOHN MARKFIELD,  
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## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

"Whoso breaketh the Constitution, by the Constitution shall he be broken." Thus spoke the *Manchester Guardian* in warning to the Lords and the Unionist Party of the retribution awaiting them at the General Election. But, as events have proved, it is Mr. Asquith himself whose power has been broken by the electors, acting through the Constitutional machinery. He who has violated the Constitution by denying the right of self-government and self-taxation to women is humiliated and discomfited, and depends now for his existence as Prime Minister upon the good pleasure of two alien parties in the House of Commons. The campaign against the Lords, which was to arouse the people to enthusiastic support of the Government and was to arm Mr. Asquith with a majority even greater than that he obtained in 1906, has failed of its effect. The reason for this is plain. Mr. Asquith's claim that he is the champion of the Constitution is not taken seriously. The country does not believe that he is the friend of Constitutional liberty. His record proves him to be no such thing. If he loved freedom for its own sake he would have admitted the duly qualified women of the country to the citizen rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution. This he has refused to do, enforcing his refusal by methods of violence. He has proved, therefore, that his attack upon the Lords is prompted not by principle, but by motives of mere party interest.

The best Liberals in the country have expressed their contempt for the Government's hypocrisy, their shame and displeasure at the Government's treatment of Woman Suffrage and its advocates, by voting against Liberal candidates. What it cost them to place themselves in opposition to the party with which they have for years been identified the members of this Union can well understand. We believe, however, that the Liberals who have thus voted for the women are to-day rejoicing at the reverses suffered by the Government, for they recognise that if Mr. Asquith had retained his great majority in spite of his conduct to Woman Suffrage and its advocates, grave injury would have resulted to the Liberal cause. To be able to defy Liberal principles with impunity must inevitably mean the demoralisation of the Liberal Party. Therefore true Liberals are glad that Mr. Asquith has suffered loss of strength, not only because this will lighten the task of winning Votes for Women, but also because it will teach the Liberal leaders the danger of forsaking principle.

What modification of their plans their ill-fortune at the poll may cause the Liberal Government to make is as yet unknown, but the members of this Union are ready with their plan of campaign. In due course a demand will be made of the Government that they shall, in the coming Session of Parliament, carry a measure admitting women to the franchise on the same terms as men. One member of the Government, Mr. Henry Norman, has prophesied that in the first Session of the new Parliament the Government will introduce a franchise measure, not to remove the political disability of sex, but to establish "one man, one vote." Mr. Sydney Buxton has also hinted at this possibility, while Mr. Asquith, speaking at the Albert Hall on December 10, referred to a prospective measure of electoral reform for men. All this confirms us in the belief that the deliberate policy of the Liberal Party is to bring about a further extension of the franchise to men, while keeping women still outside the pale of citizenship. Their hope is that the enlargement of the men's franchise will make it more difficult for women to force an entrance into the citizen ranks. It is incumbent, therefore, upon those men and women who have the cause of Woman Suffrage at heart, to use every possible means to compel the Government to introduce without delay a Bill for the sole and simple purpose of removing the political disability of sex.

Whether or no this step is taken by the Government, the Women's Social and Political Union propose that a private member's Bill shall be introduced. By this means a twofold object will be served. In the first place, we secure that Woman Suffrage shall be discussed by the House of Commons at the very beginning of the new Parliament; and, in the second place, that the issue shall be raised in the manner we desire, namely, in a distinct and separate form, uncomplicated by association with any other franchise proposal. The Women's Enfranchisement Bill, which has the support of this Union, fulfills this condition by providing simply and solely that women possessing the qualifications which for the time being entitle men to vote, shall be placed upon the Parliamentary register.

In the last Parliament the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was introduced by a private member (Mr. Stanger),

and the second reading was carried by the large majority of 179 votes. It is expected that in the new Parliament this majority will be substantially increased. But, first, we must make sure that the House of Commons will have the opportunity of discussing and voting upon the Bill. To this end it is necessary that a large number of members of Parliament shall ballot for the Bill in the coming Session. Already we have received at Clements Inn promises from certain members of Parliament that they will do us this service. We urge every reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN to approach Members of Parliament with the request that in the Session which is about to begin they will ballot for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill.

Christabel Pankhurst.

## A STATEMENT FROM MISS HALL.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—On my release from prison last Monday my friends showed me the denial made by Mr. Herbert Gladstone as to the truth of the statements made by Miss Selina Martin and myself regarding the treatment we received while remand prisoners in Walton Gaol, Liverpool, and I have since seen the report given in the *Times* of January 24 of the reply given by the Home Secretary to the charges brought against him by Mr. Brailsford. In the course of this reply Mr. Gladstone states that we were remanded in custody during Christmas week owing to our refusal to give the necessary promises of good behaviour. This assertion on the part of the Home Secretary I can only characterise as a "terminological inexactitude," for not only did we give the required promises, but we offered to do so voluntarily and of our own free will.

As regards Mr. Gladstone's further statement [in reply to the facts published in leaflet 64], that when questioned by the visiting magistrates on Saturday, January 8, I stated that I had no complaints to make, the true facts of the case are as follows:

On the Saturday mentioned, the visiting magistrates, together with the Governor and Doctor, entered my cell, and after reading aloud the statements I had made to my friends, asked if I wished to bring a formal complaint against the wardress alluded to in that statement. Feeling that the woman was probably acting under the instructions and example of her superior officers, and being, moreover, unwilling to be the cause of reprimand and even possible dismissal to one of my own sex, I replied that I did not wish to do so. At the same time, however, I acknowledged having made the statements referred to. These statements were absolutely true, and were in no sense exaggerated. I adhere to them, and I have written to the Governor of Walton Gaol challenging him to disprove the truth of a single assertion.—Yours truly, LESLIE HALL.

## CABINET MINISTERS AND SUFFRAGETTES.

Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell have again recently been forced by questioners to speak on the Woman Suffrage movement.

At Larward, on January 19, Mr. Asquith declared himself in favour of manhood suffrage, favourable to reasonable restrictions; and in reply to a question about the sex barrier, he answered, "I have always been an opponent of Woman Suffrage. It is not good either for women or the State."

At Bristol North recently Mr. Birrell, in reply to a question, denied that Suffragettes were political prisoners. If a person struck him with a whip he considered that the motive did not count, and that such a person was not entitled to special consideration. If the person who did such a thing was a woman of education, the more blame upon her, and he did not see how the fact that she did it in some way or other to secure the vote made any difference. If that person was justly sent to prison that person should comply with the rules and regulations of the prison. If she refused to take food should she be discharged? She could not be allowed to die; therefore, in his judgment she should be treated in the same way as the insane were treated when they refused their food, disagreeable and horrible as the thing was.

## TREASURER'S NOTE.

Our contribution column filled up week after week is evidence of the stability of the militant agitation and of the public sympathy and support that is behind it.

The close of the General Election finds us in a stronger position of political advantage than we have ever occupied before. Our financial position is excellent. All we have to do now is to take immediate steps to greatly extend and develop our organisation in every part of the country.

The most precious gift that the treasury has received within the past few days comes from our heroic battle-comrade Miss Bertha Brewster. For breaking windows in prison (damage 3s. 9d.) she received last Friday the monstrous sentence of six weeks' hard labour. As the prison doors were about to close upon her she sent five shillings to the Treasurer, "Because I cannot work in the Election." By this spirit we conquer.

E. P. L.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking or a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 AND GENERAL ELECTION FUND.

	January 15 to January 22.
Already acknowledged—	Per Mrs. Crocker and Miss Roberts (cont.)
General Funds £55,444 3 9	Miss Greaves ..... 0 1 0 Miss Truman ..... 0 10 0 Mrs. Shaw ..... 0 10 0 Miss Gill (coll.) ..... 0 1 0 Miss Carlin ..... 0 7 6 Miss Knowles ..... 0 1 0 Mrs. Wilcock ..... 0 6 0 Miss Watts (coll.) ..... 0 3 0 Mrs. Barber ..... 0 2 0 On sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN ..... 0 0 10 Miss Langford ..... 0 1 0 Mrs. A. E. Wright ..... 0 2 5
Extra on VOTES FOR WOMEN—	Per Mrs. Dallas— Mrs. Rhuvon Guest ..... 2 0 0 Miss Turner ..... 1 0 0 Mrs. Eadon ..... 1 0 0 Miss Ellen Beck ..... 5 0 0 Mrs. Willcock ..... 1 0 0 Mrs. Dugdale ..... 0 10 0
Per Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts (cont.)	Per Miss Flatman— — Kelley, Esq. ..... 1 0 0 Profits on Cards ..... 0 16 9 Mrs. Dobson ..... 0 10 0 Miss M. E. A. Hoy ..... 0 10 0 Miss M. Renner ..... 0 10 0 Miss N. Webster ..... 0 10 0 Miss Johnstone ..... 0 3 0 M.A. ..... 0 5 0 Profit on Literature etc. ..... 5 5 9 Mrs. D. Granville ..... 1 0 0 A Friend ..... 5 0 0 Anon ..... 0 16 0 Miss Walker ..... 0 3 0 Two Sisters ..... 5 5 0 Miss C. A. Holgate ..... 0 2 6 Miss L. M. Holgate ..... 0 2 6 M. L. ..... 0 0 6 J. C. ..... 0 0 6 A. G. ..... 0 0 6 S. A. ..... 0 0 6 M. A. S. ..... 0 0 6 Miss E. Brazil ..... 0 5 0 Mr. R. Parry ..... 0 1 0 Mrs. Munro ..... 0 1 0 Miss G. Richards ..... 0 0 6 Miss A. Crosthwaite ..... 0 0 6 Miss M. B. Barr ..... 0 1 0 Miss C. Baschuk ..... 0 1 0 Miss Daisy Parker ..... 0 5 0 Mrs. Hindley ..... 0 2 8 Miss M. Slade ..... 0 1 0 Miss M. Cowley ..... 0 2 5 Mrs. J. A. Hall ..... 0 5 0 Mrs. B. Hewittson ..... 0 2 0 Mrs. Milnes ..... 0 2 0 Miss A. Tysman ..... 0 2 0 J. M. Milnes, Esq. ..... 0 2 0 A Friend ..... 0 1 0 P. H. ..... 0 1 0 Per Mrs. Gray ..... 9 5 0 Per Mrs. Callendar ..... 0 10 0 Miss M. Scott ..... 0 1 0 Miss D. Cowen ..... 0 3 8 Mrs. Blaggs ..... 0 1 0 Miss Blodges ..... 0 1 0 Tim Pippin ..... 0 1 0 J. E. ..... 0 2 6 Jos. Lucas, Esq. ..... 0 2 6
Per Miss Fresh—	Per Miss Fresh— Mrs. Brewster (coll.) ..... 16 7 9 Miss Payton ..... 1 0 0 Miss W. F. Eales ..... 0 10 0 Wolverhampton members (coll.) ..... 1 15 0
pathisters—	Per Miss Gaswhorpe— Miss Howlett ..... 1 0 0 Anon ..... 2 0 0 Miss Hillman ..... 0 5 0 Mrs. Coope ..... 2 10 7 Miss Dixon ..... 6 10 0 Mrs. Scott ..... 1 1 0 Mrs. Hatchifice ..... 0 15 0 Miss Rose ..... 0 5 0 Nurse Griffin ..... 0 5 0 Miss J. Rose ..... 0 5 0 Miss B. Popper ..... 0 5 0 The Misses Aransberg ..... 0 5 0 Miss E. Lee ..... 1 1 0 Miss C. Smith ..... 0 10 0 Miss L. Stansfeld ..... 0 4 8 Mrs. Chatterton ..... 1 10 0 Miss M. Webster ..... 0 10 6 Miss Murnung ..... 0 11 0
Miss E. Wedgewood ..... 0 2 0	Per Miss Harrison— Mrs. Harrison-Broadley ..... 0 3 0 Mrs. Marshall ..... 1 0 0
Miss E. Wedgwood ..... 0 2 0	Per Miss Jeffery— Mrs. E. M. Pilliner ..... 0 10 0
Miss E. Burton ..... 0 1 0	Per Miss A. Kenney— Miss E. Lord ..... 0 2 6 Miss H. Churchill ..... 0 10 0 A Friend ..... 0 2 8 Miss Kirby (coll.) ..... 0 10 0 Mrs. Yeung (coll.) ..... 0 10 0 Mrs. Montague (coll.) ..... 0 10 0 Brackenbury Kerr, Esq. ..... 2 2 0 Anon ..... 0 10 0
Miss E. M. Wood ..... 0 2 0	Per Miss Leigh— At Midday Meeting ..... 0 4 0
Miss E. K. Gandy ..... 0 2 0	Per Miss McLean— Miss J. L. Jolly ..... 0 10 0 Mrs. F. Corbett ..... 10 0 0 Hon. Mrs. Haverfield ..... 1 0 0
Miss G. K. McNeill ..... 0 1 0	Per Miss A. Pankhurst— Anon. (coll.) ..... 0 12 6 Miss Harriday ..... 0 4 0
Miss Agnes Champ ..... 0 1 0	Per Miss D. Petrie— Miss Ward ..... 0 2 6 Miss Hughes ..... 0 2 6 Mrs. Martelli ..... 1 0 0 Mrs. Pemberton Peake ..... 1 0 0 D. P. ..... 0 1 0 Anon ..... 0 2 6
Miss E. Walcott ..... 0 1 0	Per Miss Phillips— Miss Keay ..... 0 10 0 Miss Newton (coll.) ..... 0 15 0 Ginger Pudding ..... 0 0 3 Miss Vaughan ..... 0 4 0 Miss Scone ..... 0 3 0 Miss Cowenthal (coll.) ..... 0 4 0 Miss Isaac Smith ..... 0 4 0 Sale Chocolate ..... 0 1 4
Miss S. A. Turle (for new organisation) ..... 0 1 0	Per Miss Wharry— M. F. A. C. ..... 2 2 0
Miss E. Downing ..... 1 0 0	Exhibition Collections, &c. .... 1 0 0
Miss R. Allen-Olney ..... 1 0 0	London ..... 32 5 0
Miss John Wilson ..... 10 0 0	Per Mrs. Clarke and Miss Roberts ..... 6 9 9
Miss Margaret Smith ..... 0 5 0	— Miss Flatman ..... 18 7 3 — Miss Gaswhorpe ..... 42 6 10 — Miss Harrison ..... 14 15 0 — Miss Keay ..... 9 0 4 — Miss Kirby ..... 1 9 3 — Miss McLean ..... 0 6 0 — Miss A. Pankhurst ..... 35 17 7 — Miss D. Petrie ..... 2 18 7 — Miss Phillips ..... 25 19 7 — Miss Wharry ..... 0 8 6
Miss S. E. Barker ..... 0 1 0	General Election ..... 3,761 1 11 General Funds ..... 55,444 3 9
E. G. ..... 0 1 0	Total ..... 333,205 5 8
Miss Mary Begon ..... 0 5 0	
"Wanderer lost bet" ..... 0 2 5	
Mrs. A. G. Ingalls ..... 0 1 0	
Miss H. Houler ..... 0 1 0	
Miss B. Ayton ..... 0 1 0	
Miss L. Keaf ..... 0 2 6	
"Bus fare saved by business woman" ..... 0 2 0	
Miss E. C. Martin ..... 0 3 0	
Miss Sally Perry ..... 0 2 3	
Miss Eveline Wright ..... 0 15 10	
Miss M. Atkinson ..... 0 1 0	
Anon ..... 0 4 6	
Miss Anna Dugdale ..... 0 1 0	
Miss E. A. Ashton ..... 0 6 6	
Amon ..... 0 1 0	
Mr. & Mrs. Woolner-Bird ..... 0 1 0	
Miss J. Chaffey (coll.) ..... 0 1 0	
Miss Daphne Milman ..... 0 1 0	
Mrs. Annie Thomson ..... 0 1 0	
A Friend ..... 0 1 0	
Miss J. Llewellyn ..... 0 1 0	
Mrs. Graham ..... 0 1 0	
A Sympathiser ..... 0 2 8	
A. T. ..... 0 2 8	
Mrs. M. A. Tucker ..... 0 5 0	
Mrs. H. Potts ..... 0 2 0	
Mrs. H. Rinder ..... 0 1 0	
Miss M. Gray Allen ..... 0 5 0	
Miss Heeck ..... 0 1 0	
Miss D. A. Hilton ..... 0 1 0	
Miss K. P. Broad ..... 0 1 0	
H. M. O. ..... 0 1 0	
Mr. Agnew and Mr. De Mause ..... 0 7 8	
For Jack ..... 0 0 3	
For Miss ..... 0 0 3	
Mr. Collier ..... 0 3 0	
J. Number ..... 0 1 0	
Friedrich Kuhmann ..... 0 1 0	
Mrs. Parker ..... 0 1 0	
Three Nurses ..... 0 1 0	
Miss H. Kirkall ..... 0 1 0	
In Times Padding ..... 0 1 0	
Punk-a-squish ..... 0 1 0	
For the Cadie ..... 0 1 0	
For Mrs. Clarke—	
Miss Morgan ..... 5 0 0	
Cissy (coll.) ..... 0 2 0	
Miss Johnson ..... 0 2 0	
Mrs. Oliver ..... 0 1 0	
Miss L. Fleming ..... 0 2 0	
Miss E. Lovibond ..... 0 2 0	
Miss Boston ..... 0 2 0	
Eliza, Esq. ..... 0 1 0	
Per Miss D. ..... 0 1 0	
Mrs. Christie ..... 0 1 0	
Per Miss Gerzon—	
Miss Mould ..... 0 5 0	
Miss Book ..... 0 8 0	
Miss D. Evans ..... 0 5 0	
Per Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts—	
Miss Bullook ..... 0 2 6	
Mrs. Dax ..... 0 2 2	
Miss Masters ..... 0 2 0	
Mrs. Denman (coll.) ..... 0 2 0	
Mrs. Milligan ..... 0 2 0	
Miss E. Hardy ..... 0 5 0	

## THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE ELECTION.

### The Work of the Women's Social and Political Union in some Constituencies.

#### BRIDGWATER (Somerset).

##### RESULT.

Mr. R. A. Sanders (C.)	5,575
Mr. Harold C. Hicks (L.)	3,306

Con. Maj. . . . . 1,679

Result in 1906:—L., 4,422; C., 4,405.—Maj., 17.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—35, Church Street.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Barrett.

The campaign here concluded with the triumphal majority of 1,679 against the Liberal, and this in spite of the fact that he entered upon the contest with very fair hopes of success. The Suffragettes toured the constituency on the last two days of the election, giving out handbills and exhorting electors to "Keep the Liberal out." The motor-car, decorated in the colours, created great excitement, and everywhere the Suffragettes were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The result is a great triumph for Votes for Women.

#### BUTESHIRE.

Candidates.—N. Lamont (L.), H. Hope (C.).

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Mrs. Drummond.

Result in 1906:—L., 1,637; C., 1,517.—Maj., 120.

Polling will have taken place before this paper is in our readers' hands. Much spade work has been done in Buteshire. Mrs. Drummond, who left Glasgow immediately on the close of the election there, held most successful meetings in Pirnmill and elsewhere. Mrs. Lawton, who roused great interest by the relation of her own experiences in the Potteries, was an admirable aide-de-camp to Mrs. Drummond, and everyone was anxious to hear these two speakers. The men of Arran are greatly interested in the women's point of view.

#### GLASGOW (Central).

##### RESULT.

Mr. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (C.)	6,713
Professor A. F. Murlison (L.)	6,058

Con. Maj. . . . . 655

Result in 1906:—C., 7,295; L., 5,785.—Maj., 2,113.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—502, Sauchiehall Street.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Mrs. Drummond.

Unprecedented crowds gathered every evening to learn the results of the polling announced by the various newspaper offices on cinematograph screens. Amongst them, needless to say, were a number of the members of the W.S.P.U., who were frequently greeted with the cry: "Three cheers for the Suffragettes!"

During the week splendid speeches, which drew large audiences and were listened to with great interest, were made by Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Lawton, and Miss Mabel Atkinson, the latter a distinguished graduate of Glasgow University.

On January 19, polling day, members distributed pamphlets at the polling booths of the Central Division from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. One Suffragette had a pair of new goloshes presented to her by a male sympathiser who noticed that she was standing in the snow without any.

Under the able supervision and also with the practical help of Miss Underwood, Miss Jolly, and Miss Wright, the number of VOTES FOR WOMEN sold has increased—almost 1,000 having been disposed of last week.

An open-air campaign is going on in the Partick and Scotstoun district, which has still to be polled. An indoor meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Scotstoun, on the 31st.

#### LAN ASHIRE (Southport).

##### RESULT.

Major Dalrymple White (C.)	7,637
Baron de Forest (L.)	7,218

Con. Maj. . . . . 419

Result in 1906:—L., 6,007; C., 6,367.—Maj., 220.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—Neville Street.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Dora Marsden.

The victory here was overwhelming, and the Liberals were absolutely taken aback. On all sides the power of the Suffragette was recognised, and the Conservatives used to greet the women with the words "Are you going to put him in for us?" When the new member spoke after the result was declared, and thanked those who had helped him, the crowd called out, "The Suffragettes." Not only the sympathy of the people, but the bitterness of the Liberals proved the power of the women. Outside the polling booth two or three people, one of them a well-known local man and a councillor, snatched the tricolour banners and broke them in two, while other Liberal supporters absolutely threw Miss Capper into the car.

However, "All's well that ends well," and a great portion of the town is now sympathetic to the cause. The workers have concentrated chiefly on the Liberal quarters, and have held splendid meetings at Crossands and elsewhere. The crowds in the shop were so great that overflow meetings had to be held outside, and once even a meeting had to be held on the promenade. The meeting in the Cambridge Hall, addressed by Miss Gathorpe in place of Mrs. Pankhurst, was packed, and an overflow meeting was held at the Town Hall. On Saturday night, after the Liberal candidate had addressed the tramwaymen, the Suffragettes began to speak to them, and many of the men rushed home and brought their wives.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE (Loughborough).

##### RESULT.

Sir Maurice Levy (L.)	6,760
Mr. N. W. Smith-Carrington (C.)	5,007

Lib. Maj. . . . . 753

Result in 1906:—L., 6,803; C., 5,023.—Maj., 1,780.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss D. Pethick, 11, Severn Street, Leicester.

The Liberal majority was reduced to less than half that in 1906.

"The Suffragettes have won over Loughborough" was the verdict on all sides. They came, saw, and conquered, and now they have many staunch friends and supporters in the town. Mrs. Pankhurst's and Miss Gathorpe's meetings did wonders to arouse interest and to convince wavering women to leave their parties and join in the great crusade, and many men promised to help by giving their vote against the Government nominees. One woman came into the Committee Rooms and said that her father, brother, and husband, though they had voted Liberal all their lives, yet for her sake and the sake of the women of the country would cast their vote against the Liberals this time.

The workers went to many new places last week, and had very cordial receptions. Kegworth, Castle Donington, Anstey, Whitwick, Long Whatton, and Shireoaks all begged them to come, and since Mrs. Baines, Miss Brackenbury, and Miss Bryant joined the band, the workers were able to hold meetings in all these places.

There is fruitful ground everywhere, and now that the election is over it is hoped to continue the meetings and keep in touch with friends all over the constituency. Funds are needed to meet the expense of the campaign, the hire of a motor-car, the rent of the Committee Rooms, the hire of halls, etc. Any sympathisers and friends are asked to help in this way.

Miss Pethick is staying on in Leicester as Organiser for Leicestershire, and will be glad to hear from all who can help in any way to advance the cause.

#### MIDDLESEX (Harrow).

##### RESULT.

Mr. H. C. M. Dealey (C.)	16,714
Mr. P. Harris (L.)	13,575

Con. Maj. . . . . 3,186

Result in 1906:—L., 11,933; C., 10,977.—Maj., 416.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—215, High Road, Kilburn.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Mrs. Fahy.

W.S.P.U. Election Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

To have contributed in some degree to the result of the Harrow election is well worth the strenuous work which it involved. The Conservative has been returned with a majority of 3,000, a significant figure compared with that of 1906.

On an average, ten to twelve outdoor meetings were held every day to huge audiences. The drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Petre's brought in many new members—Miss Wilson's address being beautiful and convincing. On the 15th, Mrs. Leigh and Mrs. Lamartine Yates deeply moved their audiences at the Leopold Road School. The crowning success of the campaign was the crowded meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Kilburn Palace, which enthusiastically received Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Davison. The news that Lady Constance Lytton, disguised as a working woman, was forcibly fed, gave the opportunity for a very telling leaflet, distributed on polling day under the title of "How the Liberals Love the People. Who Has the Weak Heart, Lady Constance Lytton or the Liberal Government?" Much of the success of the last week is due to the magnificent help given by workers from other constituencies. Mrs. Webb has greatly aided the work by the loan of her motor-car, and by her own services. Mrs. Herbert Cohen most generously gave £5 for the hire of another motor-car for polling day.

#### NEWCASTLE (Tyneside).

##### RESULT.

J. M. Robertson (L.)	12,156
H. J. Cochrane (C.)	7,807

Lib. Maj. . . . . 5,351

Result in 1906:—Lib. maj., 4,511.

Polling Day, Jarrow, Jan. 21.

Candidates.—Godfrey Palmer (L.); Peter Curran (Lab.); James Hickley (U.).

Result in 1906 (By-Election):—Lib. maj., 1,789.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—71, Blackett Street.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Annie Williams, 208, Westgate Row.

Echoes of the Newcastle election had scarcely died away before the W.S.P.U. forces were concentrated on Jarrow. The Suffragettes were expected, and received with enthusiasm. "The candidates will be working harder when they hear you have been here" was the remark of a working man after a big dinner-hour meeting, and very soon an agent turned up and begged that the W.S.P.U. meetings might not clash with his. Miss Davison, Miss Edna, Miss C. Wilcox, and the organiser were the speakers. The evening meetings were largely attended by women, and though the weather was bitterly cold they stood the whole time with their shawls over their heads, listening with rapt attention. A good deal of canvassing was done, and much election literature distributed.

#### NOTTINGHAM (East).

##### RESULT.

Captain J. A. Morrison (C.)	5,877
Sir Henry Cott n (L.)	5,725

Con. Maj. . . . . 152

Result in 1906:—L., 6,040; C., 4,290.—Maj., 1,730.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—6, Carlton Street.

W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Crocker.

The Liberal majority was reduced to less than half that in 1906.

"The Suffragettes have won over Nottingham" was the verdict on all sides. They came, saw, and conquered, and now they have many staunch friends and supporters in the town. Mrs. Pankhurst's and Miss Gathorpe's meetings did wonders to arouse interest and to convince wavering women to leave their parties and join in the great crusade, and many men promised to help by giving their vote against the Government nominees. One woman came into the Committee Rooms and said that her father, brother, and husband, though they had voted Liberal all their lives, yet for her sake and the sake of the women of the country would cast their vote against the Liberals this time.

The workers went to many new places last week, and had very cordial receptions.

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## THE HOSEPIPE OUTRAGE.

### Judgment Against the Manchester Visiting Justices.

In the Manchester County Court on January 19 Judge Parry read his deferred and written judgment in the action brought by Miss Emily Wilding Davison, of Long Horsley, Northumberland, to secure £100 damages from Walter Butterworth, George Hahlo, Hugh Howarth, and Arthur Haworth, visiting justices of the Strangeways Gaol.

The Judge said that the defendant visiting justices did not deny that they were parties to the assault. Their contention was that they were justified in what they did owing to the fact that they were visiting justices and the plaintiff was a refractory prisoner. After pointing out how ineffective the use of the hosepipe proved, and that the foreman Conroy, who suggested and carried it out, admitted that it would have been safe and simple to put staples in the door and prevent injury by gently lowering the door down by ropes, the Judge continued:—"I am prepared to hold that the defendants allowed Conroy to use the hosepipe under the *bona-fide* belief that it was a reasonable step to take to prevent the door, when it fell, injuring the plaintiff; that the defendants had no idea of punishment in their minds, and not having been told by Conroy of any safe method of opening the door, they *bona-fide* considered that there was a reasonable necessity for the use of the hosepipe. It is easy to be right after the event, but it must now be admitted, and I now find as a fact, that the use of the hosepipe was not reasonable or necessary; and it is known that it was, in fact, not effective."

#### The Duties of Visiting Justices.

Continuing, says the *Manchester Guardian*, the Judge pointed out that, primarily, prison management is in the hands of the Home Secretary, the Prison Commissioners, and those appointed by the Home Office to govern and control the prison. The visiting justices, as such, have no primary duties of government and command in the prison, and as in this case their duties have been widely discussed it may be well to set out shortly what their legal position is. It is defined in 40 and 41 Victoria, chapter 21, sections 13 and 14. Their duties are to be confined to duties set out for them by the Home Office rules. Subject to this, section 14 continues: "The members of such committee shall from time to time and at frequent intervals visit the prison for which they are appointed, and hear any complaints which may be made to them by the prisoners, and, if asked, privately. They shall report on any abuses within the prison, and also on any repairs which may be urgently required in the prison, and shall further take cognisance of any matters of pressing necessity and within the powers of their commission as justices, and do such acts and perform such duties in relation to a prison as they may be required to do or perform by the Secretary of State."

"If the prison rules are read with this section it will be seen that the main duties of visiting justices are to visit gaols, check abuses, hear complaints, inspect diets, permit visits, and assist the Commissioners in the educational, industrial, and religious work of the prison. Their sole judicial duty is to adjudicate on the report of the governor in cases of misconduct and idleness. Broadly speaking, they are there for humanitarian purposes and, as an independent body, to prevent any abuse of authority on behalf of the officials of the gaol. They have no duties or powers in the direct government of the gaol, which is in the hands of the governor and the Prison Commissioners, to whom the visiting justices may report and make suggestions."

"The direct management of the gaol is by statute and rules vested in the governor, matron, medical officer, and other subordinate officers. If in this case the proper procedure had been adopted, Conroy would have reported the matter to the governor or deputy governor, who would have given such orders as he thought fit. It is only fair to say about the statutory officials of the prison that there is no evidence that any of them took any part in the assault. The deputy governor was not called as a witness, and has had no opportunity of explaining his position. There is no evidence before me that he was responsible. The doctor and matron were called. Neither was consulted in the matter, and the doctor expressed his view that the use of the hosepipe was a mistake.

"The fact remains, therefore, that the foreman Conroy and the visiting justices, in a moment when no doubt they considered circumstances of some emergency had arisen, took over the direct management of the gaol and ordered this assault. It is clear that by mixing themselves up with the direct management of matters of discipline, and interfering in the government of the prison, visiting justices lessen their independence and impair their usefulness as the representatives

of the public and the protectors of the prisoners in matters of prison administration.

#### An Unreasonable and Unnecessary Assault.

"If these views of mine are correct the assault committed by the visiting justices cannot be justified by them as being reasonable and necessary, because it was unreasonable and unnecessary for them to act at all. There was a deputy governor of the gaol in command at the time. It was his business and his alone, and there is no evidence that he ever asked the advice of the visiting justices in the matter. In my view, though what the justices did was done in good faith and in the belief that they had jurisdiction to act, yet in law it was *ultra vires*; they had no right, duty, or power to deal with the matter, and, therefore, they cannot justify the assault."

The Judge then referred to a legal point raised by Sir William Cobbett (solicitor for the justices) to the effect that the action must fail because where a justice of the peace "acts in a manner in which by law he has no jurisdiction or in which he shall have exceeded his jurisdiction" no action could be maintained unless it was pleaded that the act was "malicious and done without reasonable or probable cause." Against this Mr. Gordon Hewart (counsel for the plaintiff) raised the point that as this was a statutory defence, formal notice of it should have been given. His Honour agreed with this, and added that he had decided that he ought not to give leave for the necessary amendments because it was not in the interests of the parties to prolong this litigation.

"On the question of damages," the Judge proceeded, "Mr. Hewart agreed with Sir William Cobbett that the conduct of a plaintiff which leads up to an assault must always be taken into account in assessing damages. The plaintiff's conduct in gaol was deliberately and for a set purpose directed towards the annoyance of those in charge of her. One may admit that this was not done merely from a desire to irritate, but from a wider motive. The particular officials who have to suffer from the plaintiff's conduct seem to have acted with every discretion and kindness. Mr. Conroy, the *fons et origo* of all the trouble, seemed to be an old-fashioned type of Englishman, who may have thought a 'drop of cold water' the best cure for what is in his out-of-date mind I have no doubt he regarded as a form of hysteria. But it is clear that the hosepipe was at the moment used and intended by the defendants to prevent injury to the prisoner in the breaking down of the door, and not from any ulterior motives. It was used for two minutes, and has had no evil result on the plaintiff's health. On the contrary, it had, it appears, the result of releasing her from prison, a result on which both she and her gaoler are equally to be congratulated. The plaintiff has had the satisfaction of spurring the visiting justices to a momentary indiscretion, of providing herself with 'copy' for a vivacious and entertaining account of the affair in the Press, and advertising a cause in which she and many others are greatly interested. Under these circumstances the damages should be nominal, and I assess them at 40s. The costs will be on the C (the highest) scale, as the case is of importance to visiting justices."

#### A PRESS COMMENT.

Judge Parry recently gave judgment in the so-called hosepipe case against the visiting justices, and allowed the plaintiff, Miss Davison, 40s. as damages. The amount is hardly more than nominal, and in assessing it at this figure Judge Parry took account of the violent conduct of the prisoner and of the fact that, happily—though the result might have easily been different—she suffered no serious injury. The fact remains that the justices were guilty of a double error. Their action was illegal, because they have no sort of right to interfere in the discipline of the prison, which belongs wholly to the prison officials, and it was preposterous even had it been legal. The function of visiting justices is to see that prisoners are properly treated, and that no irregularities or excesses are committed, and wantonly to commit one themselves is surely the superfluous of naughtiness. Doubtless they acted with good intentions and in happy ignorance of the limitations of their powers, and doubtless also the conduct of the prisoner was baffling and provocative. But there has shown itself of late a tendency to treat women who offend in this way—especially in public meetings—with a certain degree of retaliatory violence, as though the fact that they are women were in itself an extreme aggravation of their offence and anything might be done to them. It is a sort of recrudescence of the sentiments which once found expression in the scold's bridle and the ducking-stool. Against this tendency it is the business of all responsible people to set themselves. We do not for a moment contend that women who break the law and commit wanton offences against person or property are to expect to escape punishment on the ground of sex or of motive, but inasmuch as most or all of them are acting under a sense of public wrong it is all the more important in dealing with them to give no sort of ground for an added sense of personal wrong.

*Manchester Guardian.*

## RELEASE OF MISS LESLIE HALL.

Miss Leslie Hall, who was arrested on December 27 for her protest at Liverpool, and was treated so shamefully during the week of remand, was released last Monday, January 24, on account of her health, two days before her release was due. She was escorted home to Croydon by a prison nurse. In consequence of the protest made after the news of her treatment had leaked out an official inquiry was instituted in the prison. Miss Leslie Hall sends the following statement:—"The Special Commissioner asked me if I wanted to make any formal complaints. I hear it has been said that I ex-



Miss Leslie Hall dressed as a mill-hand.

pressed myself as quite comfortable and satisfied. That is not so. I said I did not wish to make any complaints—not that I had nothing to complain of, which is a very different thing. I was also asked if I knew which officer it was who was insolent to me, and whether I wanted to report her for the unnecessary violence she had used. I said I knew the officer, but did not wish to report her or lodge any formal complaint.

#### Prison Treatment.

"On returning to the prison on Monday, the 27th, both Miss Martin and I refused to put on prison clothes. I was put in a punishment cell, and clothes were forced on me the next morning. I removed everything except a vest and petticoat, and in that costume I spent the day on the bare planks of my bed. Later in the afternoon I was again dressed by force and strapped and locked in a canvas jacket, in which I spent the night. The next morning the jacket was removed and my bed was sent in. At midday I was taken to a decent, well-ventilated cell, where I spent the rest of my sentence.

"The jacket was apparently the last card. While I wore it the Governor and another man interviewed me. I was told it was in vain to defy the law, as the resources of the law were inexhaustible. I said, 'So are my powers of defiance,' and they at last seemed to realize the battle was hopeless, for though I still refused to obey a single rule or conform to the least regulation, all coercive action ceased. I would not make my bed, sew, or clean, or do anything for myself. I was fed twice daily all the time."

(A further statement from Miss Hall will be found on p. 281.)

## MONSTROUS SENTENCE ON MISS BREWSTER.

At the Queen's Hall last Monday, as one illustration how little woman counts in the eyes of law, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence compared two sentences recently passed in police courts. In one case a man savagely attacked the wife of another man with whom he had a quarrel, and knocked her down with a baby in her arms. For this he was fined 5s. and costs. Last Friday, at Liverpool, Miss Bertha Brewster, for breaking some windows, value 3s. 9d., in Walton Gaol last August (an act for which she had already been punished at that time), was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. Miss Brewster at once began the hunger strike, and, although her throat is in a very weak condition, it is reported that she has been forcibly fed. She sent the following message from the police courts: "As I can't be electioneering, I am sending 5s. to the General Election Fund. How sorry I am to be out of it! I shall hunger-strike at once. 'Most welcome bondage, for thou art a way I think to Liberty.' I wrote that on the wall of my cell at Louth. No surrender!"

#### LIBERAL HYSTERIA.

Seldom has the hysteria to which, as the members of the Women's Social and Political Union know full well, Liberal stewards are peculiarly prone, reached such depths as at Dundee recently. By special order of Mr. Churchill, Mrs. Mansell, who, with others, carried out a W.S.P.U. election campaign there, was violently ejected from a women's meeting

addressed by Mr. Churchill. On her expressing a wish to write a note to Mr. Churchill inquiring the truth about the matter, she was conducted to a side room. Quickly perceiving that this was a trick to entrap her, she went out on to the steps of the hall. With frenzied excitement the stewards called in the police, and Mrs. Mansell and other women were hurried down the steps as Mr. Churchill's motor was heard arriving. The guardians of the hall concentrated their attention on Mrs. Mansell. They linked arms across her and pressed her against the railings. While she was telling the crowd about the Government's treatment of the women Suffragists, a Liberal steward came behind her and, giving her a great push, sent her flying into the street.

Another woman, after waiting three-quarters of an hour for a meeting to begin, was dragged out by the head and feet. Undeterred by this violence, she determined to make another effort to put a question to Mr. Churchill; and she went to another meeting. She was asked to promise not to ask more than one or two questions. On her refusing, the stewards became extremely excited, and a free fight followed. She was dragged across forms, and schoolgirl, who had been advised by her mistress to attend Mr. Churchill's meeting for the sake of his excellent English, fainted.

A most amusing incident occurred at a great meeting attended by thousands of men on the eve of the poll. A few women were admitted. Suddenly there was a tremendous uproar, with cries of "Throw her out," and attention was concentrated on a small pen where the favoured few were supposed to be securely shut in. While the din grew in volume, it was explained that the offending lady was the wife of the president of the Liberal Association trying to present Mrs. Churchill with a bouquet!

These incidents filled the local Press and turned a great many votes against Mr. Churchill.

#### TAXICABMEN'S MEETING.

Another most successful meeting of taxicab drivers has been addressed by Miss Jessie Kenney. It will be remembered that the sympathy of these men was first gained by the ill-treatment of one of their comrades who lost his license through keeping his promise to two Suffragettes. On Thursday, January 20, by kind permission of Mr. Horace Hooker and Committee, the second meeting of taxicabmen took place at the Cabmen's Club and Institute, St. Martin's Street (Sir Isaac Newton's Banqueting Hall). Miss Kenney spoke for nearly two hours to a most interested audience, who accorded her a splendid hearing, cheering her at the close. A man was heard to remark after the meeting that if the men had the pluck of the women, many of them would be in a much better position than at present. The "four-wheeled trade" is certainly with the women, and it is hoped that shortly a cabmen's demonstration may be held on one of the heaths or commons of London.

#### IN A LIONS' CAGE.

Mrs. C. W. Lloyd, of Bolton, has given a very courageous proof of her interest in the women's cause. She recently entered the lions' den at Messrs. Bostock's Menagerie and de-



(Photo: Proctor.

livered a speech in favour of Votes for Women. Her reception was most enthusiastic, and her deed brought the cause still more in evidence before the people of Bolton, Manchester, etc. Mr. Lloyd sold a large number of copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN during the performance.

Miss Edith Lester Jones, who had enclosed one of the Selina Martin leaflets in a business letter to a Liberal, received in reply a postal order for 1s. as an expression of indignation at the treatment of the women by the Government.

## THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

A very striking feature of the General Election Campaign was the intense interest of women in the crusade that is being waged on their behalf. Especially was this plain to those who undertook the arduous work of canvassing, and when it was suggested that this propaganda work should be followed up by a special educative mission to women, the idea was gladly taken up by the women workers throughout the country. As reported below, a special Mission to Women is therefore to take place in London. These women's missions will also be held in various parts of the country. Mrs. Pankhurst is interesting herself specially in this work, and hopes to take part in each one of the provincial missions.

### London and Home Counties.

**General Offices**—4, Clements Inn, W.C.  
**Organiser**—Miss Jessie Kenney. **Speakers' Department**, Miss Irene Dallas. **Votes for Women Department**, Miss Ainsworth. **By-Elections**, Miss Cameron.

Following on the splendid election work in London, it has been arranged that a special Women's Mission shall take place in seven metropolitan centres under the auspices of the following London Unions:—Brixton, Lewisham, Chiswick, Fulham, Harrow, Croydon, and Kensington, from February 15th to the 19th. Plans and details will be given next week.

The sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN are occupying all the leisure of a very large number of workers, but there is still room for volunteers. In addition to the pitched already prominently in use, another is being started at the Bank. Will volunteers communicate with Miss Annie Ainsworth at the general offices?

The last two poster parades held on Friday mornings have been so very successful that it has been decided to make these parades weekly events. They will in future take place on Saturday mornings, starting from Clements Inn. For further details see page 285.

The W.S.P.U. Drum and Fife Band has been invaluable during the election, and so great an impression did it make that a Fulham resident presented the Drum Major with the skin of a leopard shot by himself, the condition being that the skin shall be returned to the donor when women have won the vote.

Brief reports from some of the centres follow:—

#### CHELSEA.

**Shop and Office**: 278, King's Road, Chelsea.  
**Hon. Sec.**, Miss Haig.

Chelsea W.S.P.U. members are still being told on all sides that their influence in the election is recognised as a factor in keeping the Liberal out. An amusing admission was made by one of Mr. Horniman's (Liberal) canvassers, who said: "He would have got in if it hadn't been for those . . . Suffragettes!"

The following friends are gratefully thanked for sending in sums of money towards the Chelsea Election Fund: Miss M. Forbes, 2s. 6d.; Miss H. Sheppard, 10s.; Mrs. Chisholm, £1; the Misses Robertson Stewart, 4s.; Miss Mayo, 12s.; Miss Lawrence, 3s.; Mrs. Alec Haig, £1; Miss Forsyth, 5s.; Mrs. Wintorne, 10s.; Miss Stella Browne, 2s. 6d.; Miss D. Forbes, £2; Mrs. Carmichael, £1; M. R. S., 5s.; Miss E. Downing, £1; Miss E. McClelland, £2. These and other subscriptions already acknowledged, added to money received from election collections at meetings, etc., amount to £70 0s. 6d. This is just short of the expenditure by £4 18s. 7d. Will friends who have not yet subscribed send the balance and so let the expenditure square with the receipts?

#### HORNSEY.

**Hon. Sec.**, Miss Clara Brown, 11, Gladsmuir Road, Highgate, N.

A cordial invitation to the Thursday evening meeting at the Assembly Rooms (6 p.m.) is given by the hon. secretary. Last week Miss F. Spong was the speaker; next week Miss Brackenbury will speak on "Tactics Up to Date." Will those whose interest was first

aroused during the election campaign make this meeting known among their friends?

#### KENSINGTON.

**Shop and Office**: 143, Church Street, Kensington, W.  
**Telephone** 2116 Western.  
**Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Eates.

The splendid election work done here is being maintained, and a canvassing campaign has been planned. Volunteers are asked to send in their names without delay to Mrs. Eates. Sellers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are also wanted, and those who are able to give time to a North Kensington pitch every Friday are also asked to communicate with Mrs. Eates. As proof, if any were needed, of the interest roused in this division, the ordinary weekly meeting held the day after polling took place was crowded, and the speeches of Miss Brackenbury, Mr. G. Warre Cornish, and Mr. Gattis were listened to with the deepest attention. Next Tuesday the speaker, at 2, Campden Hill Square, at 8 p.m. will be Mr. Joseph Clayton, who rendered valuable help in North Kensington during the election. At the monthly At Home on Wednesday, to be held by kind permission of Mrs. Corbould, at 8, Victoria Road, Kensington, from 4 to 6 p.m., the speakers will be Dr. Christine Murrell and the Rev. Edward Hounslow. Cards for both meetings may be obtained from the shop. Suffragettes who are housewife inclined are reminded that home-made marmalade for sale at the shop is much in request. Miss Jaques is thanked for her generous subscription to the election fund.

#### LEWISHAM.

**Shop and Office**: 107, High Street, Lewisham.  
**Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Bourier.

With the great increase of interest in the Suffrage movement roused by the women's campaign in Lewisham and Greenwich, it is necessary to appeal for more volunteers to relieve those who have given so much of their time and strength. Helpers are wanted to take charge regularly of the shop, and they are asked to write to Miss Graham, secretary of the Shop Committee, stating what day or part of a day they can devote to this most necessary work. Sellers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are also wanted, and helpers are invited to call at the shop when they have time to spare. The hon. secretary wishes very gratefully to thank all those who worked so generously and well during the election; among others, the Misses Hamilton and Chittenden have been indefatigable, especially in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets. The Committee gratefully acknowledges the gift of a handsome tea service from Mrs. French and Mr. W. Parkes, and a set of teaspoons from Mrs. Parkes. Members and friends will like to know that these can be had at the shop for threepence.

#### MARYLEBONE.

**Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Nourse, 20, Weymouth Street, W.

The W.S.P.U. board still remains over the door at 147, Harley Street, so kindly lent during the election as committee rooms by Mrs. Morris, and the large flag, when temporarily taken down to be washed, was eagerly inquired for by passing cabmen, who had grown accustomed to seeing it there during the election. Among the many interested callers was a gentleman who passes daily that way, and who called to inquire if VOTES FOR WOMEN could be bought there; he had been attracted by the posters in the window. In addition to all those ladies already thanked for their generous help during the campaign, the hon. secretary wishes to mention Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Reinold, and the Misses Beale, E. Freeman, Johnson, Talbot, and Wilson, as well as Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. De Reya, Mrs. Elliott, and the Misses Blundell and George, who stood at the St. James's Hall polling station on polling day. The names of those wishing to join the speakers' class should be sent in to Mrs. Nourse. The class supplied many speakers during the campaign.

#### PUTNEY AND FULHAM.

**Shop and Office**: 5, High Street, Putney, and 50, Fulham Road, S.W.  
**Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. H. Roberts.

Within a few days this flourishing local union hopes to take possession of a new shop at 905, Fulham Road. The amount of interest roused during the campaign is such that the move into these more commodious premises

has been rendered absolutely necessary. There are two windows and a very large interior to be furnished, and help will be gratefully accepted. Communications should, for the present, be sent to the hon. treasurer, at 568, Fulham Road, which will remain the headquarters for the present.

#### BRIGHTON AND DISTRICT.

**W.S.P.U. Office**: 3, North Street, Brighton, East Sussex.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Mrs. Clarke.

Work here is spreading out towards neighbouring towns, and a great meeting is being arranged for Miss Christabel Pankhurst in the Eastbourne Town Hall. Volunteers as stewards and helpers at this meeting should communicate without delay with Mrs. Clarke. Meanwhile, the sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN and other office work in Brighton go on briskly. The Misses Jones, of 10, Southfield Road, have come forward to help, and are proving themselves splendid workers. Will others follow their example?

Tuesday, February 1—Eastbourne, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Evelyn Sharp.

#### RAYLEIGH.

**Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Warren, The White Cottage, Rayleigh, Essex.

A splendid election campaign was carried on here by Mr. and Mrs. Warren, who with great public spirit called a meeting at their house a fortnight before polling took place, and announced that they had hired a shop for the election week in the High Street, where literature, badges, etc., were to be sold, and the general work of a W.S.P.U. Committee Room carried out. The audience present volunteered as canvassers, the loan of two traps to carry the colours was promised, and the work was begun. W.S.P.U. posters were shown, and five dozen VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold the first day. The meetings were entirely sympathetic. The speakers included Mrs. Grace Holdgate, Miss Helen Scott, two of the Charing Cross paper-sellers, and Mr. Warren. Later, Mrs. Leigh addressed a large crowd and made a profound impression. The excellent propaganda done was not confined to Rayleigh; Thundersley, Hoeckley, Leigh-on-Sea, and other places were also visited, and now Votes for Women is being discussed all over the district.

Wednesday, Feb. 2—At Home, The White Cottage, Wheatsley's Road, 3.

#### The Midlands.

**BIRMINGHAM.**  
**W.S.P.U. Office**: 23, Paradise Street.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Miss Dorothy Evans.

A number of very interesting meetings will take place shortly, and among other arrangements, Miss Bertha Ryland is getting up a series of drawing-room meetings by way of introducing new sympathisers and bringing to their notice the regular At Homes. She will be glad to hear from members who can help her in this. The At Home last Tuesday was addressed by the Rev. G. D. Rosenthal (of St. Albans) and by Dr. Helena Jones; next week the speaker will be Miss Gladice Keevil, and on February 25 Miss Mary Gathorpe and Dr. Helena Jones will speak in the Temperance Hall. Tickets (price 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.) may be obtained from the office. Those who have contributed to the General Election Fund are cordially thanked. The next financial stop will be to make the weekly meetings entirely self-supporting, and Miss Dorothy Evans, the new organiser, will be glad to hear from anyone willing to help in attaining this.

Friday, 26th—"Votes" Corps, 11.30 and 5.30; Bull Ring, 7 p.m.  
 Saturday, 27th—"Votes" Corps, 11.30 and 5.30 p.m.  
 Tuesday, Feb. 1st.—At Home, Queen's College, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Gladice Keevil, 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.  
 Wednesday, Feb. 2nd.—Erdington, Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Gladice Keevil, 3.30 p.m.; Wolverhampton, At Home, Miss Gladice Keevil, 8 p.m.  
 Friday, Feb. 4th.—Bull Ring, 7 p.m.

#### LEICESTER.

**W.S.P.U. Office**: 11, Severn Street.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Miss D. Pethick.

The election over, members are asked to bring the W.S.P.U. meetings to the notice of those who have been for the first time attracted to the movement through the recent campaign.

Thursday, Feb. 3rd—At Home, Old Town Hall, 4.0 to 6.0 p.m.

#### West of England.

**BRISTOL.**  
**W.S.P.U. Office**: 37, Queen's Road, Clifton.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Miss Anna Kenney.

The election being over, work has been planned out for the next three months. A members' meeting has been held, and among other arrangements will be a regular weekly At Home on Monday afternoons at 3.30, at the Victoria Rooms; Tuesday drawing-room meetings are being arranged by members, and Wednesday women's meetings in North, South, East, and West Bristol will be held at 3.30. On Thursday an At Home in Newport at 3.30 and on Friday a meeting in Bath at 8 p.m. are included. In addition evening public meetings will be held, including, it is hoped, a large meeting in the Colston Hall next month. It has been decided to hold an exhibition in the colours next October. Miss Mary Allen, who is giving her whole time and life to the work, is undertaking the organisation of the sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

**WOMEN.** Miss Allen has sacrificed much for the cause, and workers are rallying round her.

Monday, 31st—At Home, Victoria Rooms, 3.30.

#### North Eastern Counties.

**BRADFORD.**  
**W.S.P.U. Office**: 35, Manningham Lane.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Miss Mary Phillips.

The fact that £55 8s. 7d. has been sent up to the Treasurer since the beginning of the year is a most encouraging sign of the progress of the work in Bradford. With the cessation of election work, At Homes, details of which will be announced later, are about to be started. Miss Newton requests that monthly subscribers should send their subscriptions to her at 68, Manningham Lane not later than the last Friday in each month. They will be acknowledged in due course.

#### LEEDS.

**W.S.P.U. Office**: 114, Albion Street.

The shop at 114, Albion Street, is the nucleus of much excellent work; members have organised sandwich parades and open-air meetings, and are selling VOTES FOR WOMEN entirely on their own initiative. Miss Madgley and Miss Froda Small are cordially thanked for their donation of £6. to the shop. Friday, 28th—Daisy Hill Primitive Methodist Debating Society, Miss Mary Phillips, 8 p.m.

#### NEWCASTLE.

**W.S.P.U. Office**: 19, Nixon Street, Leavaine Place.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Miss Williams.

Will those whose interest was aroused in the women's question during the election campaign note that weekly At Homes are held on Wednesdays in the small room at Crosby's Café, at 7.30 p.m., where they will find a cordial welcome awaiting them. Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Williams addressed a crowded indoor meeting, kindly arranged by the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, at Wylam on the 18th. £2 has been handed over to the Election Fund as proceeds of a whist drive arranged by Miss Sudbury.

Wednesday, February 2—At Home, Crosby's Café, Mrs. Atkinson, 7.30 p.m.

A new centre is about to be started at Hull; will W.S.P.U. members who have friends there send letters of introduction for the use of the organiser?

#### North Western Counties.

**MANCHESTER.**  
**W.S.P.U. Central Office**: 105, Oxford Road, Manchester.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Miss Mary Gathorpe.

The General Election period over, arrangements and plans for a great campaign in unworked Lancashire districts and a revival in all older centres are now being matured. In Manchester the At Home series has been ably carried on in the absence of Miss Gathorpe and other workers by Miss Rose, Nuree Griffin, and Miss Bertha Leo. An invitation to the At Home to-day is cordially given. There will be no At Home on Friday, February 4, but on Friday, the 11th, the series will re-commence, and the 1910 session campaign will be opened. The important event of the month will be the visit of Mr. Laurence Housman, who will speak at the At Home on Friday, February 18, in the Onward Hall. On this special occasion tickets of admission will be 6d. each, a few seats being reserved at 1s. It is hoped that everybody will be able, after the week's holiday from campaign work, to make a record attendance certain for Mr. Housman's welcome visit. Great activity and ceaseless attention to the watchword, "Votes for Women in 1910," will be the order of the day.

Friday, 25th—At Home, Onward Buildings, Deansgate, Miss Mary Gathorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson 8 p.m.  
 February 17th—Southport, Mr. Laurence Housman.  
 February 18th—Manchester, Onward Hall, Deansgate, Mr. Laurence Housman, 8 p.m.

#### LIVERPOOL.

**W.S.P.U. Office**: 22, Berry Street.  
**W.S.P.U. Organiser**—Miss S. Ada Flatman.

The indignation aroused by the arrest and imprisonment of Miss Bertha Brewster (see page 285), found vent on Saturday in a meeting outside the prison, when a very sympathetic crowd listened to speeches from the women, and gave three hearty cheers for Miss Brewster and other women prisoners. It is very encouraging to learn that the Liberals are attributing Colonel Seely's defeat in the Abercromby Division to the efforts of the W.S.P.U. "These are some of the people who helped to keep Seely out," is heard by the women as they go about wearing the colours.

Saturday, February 19th—Walton Gaol, 7.30 p.m.; New Brighton Presbyterian Church, Emmerdale Road, Mrs. Mahood, on "The Ethics of Militant Methods," 8 p.m.  
 February 6—Sun Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Lady Constance Lytton.  
 February 17—Walton Gaol, Release of Miss Edina Martin.  
 February 18—Walton Gaol, Release of Miss Edina Howey.  
 February 25—Walton Gaol, Release of Miss Bertha Brewster.

#### PRESTON.

**Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Rigg, 26, Windley Square. Admirable work was done during the General Election in canvassing and questioning candidates for Parliament, and no political meeting was allowed to pass without a re-

#### London Meetings during the Forthcoming Week.

Jan.			
Saturday, 29	Clement's Inn, W.C.		
Sunday, 30	Wimbledon Common		
Monday, 31	Queen's Hall, At Home		
Tuesday, 1	Brixton, St. Matthew's Lst. and Deb. Society		
Tuesday, 1	Clapham, St. Anne's Club		
Tuesday, 1	2, Campden Hill Square, W., weekly meeting		
Wednesday, 2	Woolwich Congregational Church		
Wednesday, 2	Kensington, At Home, 8, Victoria Grove		
Thursday, 3	St. James's Hall, At Home		
Friday, 4	Crouch End, Assembly Rooms		
Friday, 4	Criterion Restaurant, Grand Hall		

#### Important Future Events.

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|  |

minder of the women's urgent demand. Many speeches to kindly appreciative audiences and at works' gates, etc., were given by Miss Gawthorpe, Miss Keevil, and Miss Dugdale.

### Scotland.

GLASGOW.

Office.—502, Sauchiehall Street.  
Organizer.—Miss G. Conolan.

The elections over, an important members' meeting will take place to discuss the political situation and the coming spring campaign. This will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m. The meeting will also be addressed by Mrs. Saul Solomon.

There will be no At Homes on Monday, January 31, but two, at 3 and 8 p.m., on Friday, Feb. 4, at which Mrs. Drummond will give an account of the election campaign in Bute. Members and friends are asked to look next week for announcements about the Charing Cross Hall At Homes.

The Exhibition in April is occupying the attention of members, who have been very glad of Mr. Pethick Lawrence's help in the Preliminary arrangements. A work party meets three times a week, afternoon and evening, in the offices. A certain amount of material has been contributed, but the committee would be grateful for further donations. Those interested should address Miss Frances McPhun, Exhibition Secretary, at the office.

Saturday, 29th.—At Home, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Miss Conolan, Mrs. Saul Solomon, 3.  
Monday, 31st.—White Inch, Burgh Hall, Mrs. Drummond (Chair), Mrs. Craig, 8.  
Friday, Feb. 4.—At Home, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Mrs. Drummond, 3 and 8.  
April 28 30.—Exhibition and Sale of Work, Charing Cross Hall.

### EDINBURGH.

Office.—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.  
Organizer.—Miss Burns.

Following on their strenuous election campaign, Edinburgh workers and friends have been roused to further action by the visit of Mrs. Saul Solomon, and the immediate result of her stirring speeches has been the addition of several new members to the ranks. The At Homes have been presided over by Mrs. J. C. Johnston, M.D., and Miss Methven. Further particulars of the work in Edinburgh may be had from the organiser, as above. For some details of the work in connection with the Exhibition see page 285.

February 24, Synod Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

### DUNDEE.

Office.—33, Union Street.  
Organizer.—Miss McLean.

It will never be known how many voices were lost to the Government by the high-handed action of Mr. Churchill in causing to be ejected from a women's meeting one of the foremost workers in the suffrage cause, Mrs. Mansell. That event, Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting, and the steady educational work done throughout the campaign by Dundee women and others, has placed the cause in a position which it could not otherwise have occupied. Those three magnificent workers, Mrs. Frank Corbett, Mrs. Mansell, and the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, have now left Dundee for the south. They were given a rousing cheer on their departure by a large number of people who had gathered to see them off. Since polling day, workers have been sending out the election leaflets to thousands of Mr. Asquith's electors in East Fife, especially to the rural districts where meetings are scarce. Mr. Asquith's recent utterances in East Fife on woman suffrage have caused great indignation among electors. Volunteers for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, and for other work, are invited to call at the offices. Members are reminded of the Exhibition at Glasgow, for which work parties are being arranged. Miss Ogston and Miss Hudson will speak at a social meeting on Wednesday, February 9.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—At Home, Free Gardeners' Hall, Church Lane; Miss Clunes and Miss McLean, 8.

### THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

Scotswomen on both sides of the Tweed are preparing a feast of good things for the Exhibition and Sale of Work in April. Determined that it shall compete worthily with—if not in some respects surpass—that held in London last spring, they have in hand a great variety of pleasant surprises for the visitors. A preliminary notice announcing the Bazaar to be held by Miss Geddes, organiser for Edinburgh and district, and the committee (consisting of twenty-five members) says that Mrs. Drummond has allotted to Edinburgh and district the task of raising £600, either in money or goods, and calls upon members and friends to do their utmost to help to collect this sum and to make Scotland self-supporting so far as the W.S.P.U. is concerned. The methods of work include individual guarantees, the holding of work parties (morning, afternoon, and evening), meetings and At Homes, while members are undertaking to send out a printed letter to friends inviting their help. Particulars of some interesting competitions may be had from Miss Geddes.

Similar preliminary work is also being done in Glasgow itself and other centres, and Dumfriesshire and Galloway are undertaking a stall, with Mrs. Martin, of Netherwood, as convener and hon. treasurer, and Mrs. Glover, of Hazlewood, as receiver of work.

The Entertainments Committee announce that Miss Cicely Hamilton has promised to stage her waxworks, which were so successful at the London Exhibition, and the Scottish Pageant—a picturesque feature of the Edinburgh procession—will also be reproduced in the form of tableaux.

The Exhibition will be open from April 28 to 30, from 2.30 to 9 p.m., and till 10 on Saturday evening. Admission will be 1s. 6d., and for the opening ceremony 2s. 6d.

The Bazaar secretaries are:—For Glasgow and district, Miss Frances McPhun, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; and for Edinburgh and district, Miss Geddes, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

### LONDON POSTER PARADE.

The London poster parade of last Friday proved such a success that it has been decided to make these parades a regular feature in the week's work. It was gratifying to note the large proportion of new volunteers who appeared in the ranks last week.

Mrs. Baker, of 32, Hans Place, who has proved a most valuable saleswoman at one of the pitches, took part in the poster parade for the first time last week, and, describing her experiences, says: "Having offered one's services to the W.S.P.U. one cannot well bargain with the authorities as to the form of service, so I donned my armour, and at the end of the march I was on such good terms with it that I parted from it almost with regret." Mrs. Baker was much struck, as all new recruits are, by the cordial reception of the passers-by. Only one small boy called out "Votes for Donkeys" in most withering tones, while others shouted "Votes for Women." Timid sympathisers (women) murmured their admiration, one adding, "I cannot go with you, but I greatly admire you." "It was a very cheerful walk," is the summing up of this new recruit's impressions.

Will volunteers be at the W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., tomorrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. punctually?

### OTHER ELECTION WORK.

The members of Wimbledon Local Union, immediately they had finished their task at Fulham, where they succeeded splendidly in keeping the Liberal out, concentrated themselves upon working in their own locality. Street meetings were held every night, covered vans being used as platforms. Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Mrs. Oliver Watts, and Mrs. Michael were the chief speakers.

On polling day, the principal polling station was converted into a VOTES FOR WOMEN selling-pitch and general propaganda meeting from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Ten dozen VOTES were sold and hundreds of leaflets given away. Both candidates received numerous communications from male supporters informing them that "Votes for Women" was the sole issue on which they would vote this time.

The successful Conservative, Mr. Chaplin, is to be asked for an interview by the Local Union.

Many Ilford voters wrote to the Liberal candidates at Ilford and Walthamstow informing them that they had voted Conservative for the sake of the women's cause. The Liberal majority was reduced from nearly 9,000 to 1,957. Ilford members were very busy with the Romford campaign, canvassing all day and holding meetings at night. The reading-room was packed the other day when Miss Thompson spoke. On Saturday, the election day, the polling stations were visited all day long, and the canvas frame bearing W.S.P.U. posters caused great excitement. Members wearing the colours and carrying posters did a brisk sale in copies of the paper. A great many new members have been made in the locality.

### GREAT LONDON MEETINGS.

At the Queen's Hall last Monday Mrs. Lawrence's beautiful exposition of Lady Constance Lytton's motive in going again to prison, and of her suffering, roused tremendous enthusiasm and sympathy. Members of the Union, she said, had learnt a new standard of conduct, and no sacrifice was too great for them to make. Many contributions were made to the funds as a mark of appreciation of Lady Constance Lytton's act, and in all about £175 was promised.

It has come to the knowledge of the W.S.P.U. that Mr. John Burns, speaking to a friend on the result of the Battersea election, said that it would "take twenty-five years to wipe out the mischief wrought to Liberalism by that Miss Pankhurst." Quoting this opinion at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence explained that so far from working mischief to the cause of Liberalism Miss Pankhurst had rendered it the greatest service in recalling us to its true principles.

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Cashmere, Hopsacks, Flannel "

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Margate, 42 " " 4500, prof. £350 p.a.

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**MAN-MADE LAW.**

Several correspondents have sent us an account of a case in which a woman with a bruised face and two black eyes, received from her husband, asked a magistrate's advice. The magistrate told her to go back to her husband; and when she said that the latter had threatened to dig out her eyes and had burnt her face with a lighted match, the magistrate said: "Don't argue. Please attend. The incidents referred to do not constitute persistent cruelty, and I cannot give you a judicial separation. You had better go back to him. If you like you can take out a summons for assault, and I shall bind him over." It was no wonder that, as the report said, the unhappy woman then left the court in fear and consternation.

In the same week another case was reported where a woman brought a heavy hobnailed boot to show the magistrate what her husband knocked her about with. When the magistrate advised her to take out a summons she explained that she had not the money to pay for it and remarked justly enough: "I can't be murdered by Bill simply because my stock of money is gone." The magistrate advised her to try to find the money, because a summons against a husband was something of a privilege. The report ends: "'It's awful,' was the melancholy comment of the old woman, as she left the court." These two everyday incidents will show something of the position of the wife under English law.

**IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, BELFAST.**

The members and supporters of the above society are looking forward with considerable pleasure to the visit of Miss Mary Gauthorpe to the Northern capital of Ireland; Miss Gauthorpe has consented to address a meeting in the Ulster Hall on March 7, with the object of helping on the work of the local society and arousing general public interest in the cause of Votes for Women. Helpers and stewards are urgently needed, and all interested are invited to apply for tickets and information to The Secretary, 61, Scottish Temperance Buildings, Belfast.

**MEN'S HELP.**

Mr. Victor Duvall, of 37, Park Road, Wandsworth, S.W., is still receiving letters from men declaring their intention of sinking all other political questions until women are enfranchised. This is very encouraging, and he invites all men who are prepared to make the Women's Cause their cause to join the "Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement."

Members posting copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* to friends are asked to notice that no leaflets or other enclosures must be sent in the wrapper, otherwise additional postage is charged.

**AN INFLUENTIAL PROTEST.**

The Men's Committee for Justice to Women recently drew up a protest condemning the disgraceful violence of the Government towards the women, and pointing out that unless a different attitude was adopted by the Government something far more serious than hitherto might happen in the immediate future. They promised not to vote for any candidate who did not pledge himself to use his influence on behalf of a Woman Suffrage Bill. Among many of the influential names which signed this protest (including a large number of scientists and doctors) it is interesting to find those of T. Hart Davies, M.P., J. P. Nannetti, M.P., Philip Snowden, M.P., Howard Williams, M.P., Rev. W. F. Cobb, D.D., T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, Stanton Coit, Ph.D., J. Forbes Robertson, Laurence Housman, Edwin Lutysen, the famous architect, H. W. Nevins, W. Pett Ridge, Israel Zangwill, and Albert Dawson.

**A NEW SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.**

A New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage was recently formed to work on constitutional lines against any Government in power until the removal of sex disability is adopted as a Government measure. All those interested and willing to help are asked to communicate with Mrs. Cecil Chapman, 24, Buckingham Gate, S.W., or with Mrs. Carl Hentschel, 55-56, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**CONSIDERATE FORCE.**

Winston Green Gaol, Birmingham, which won such an unenviable reputation for initiating the forcible feeding of women prisoners, has been well "whitewashed" by the Visiting Justices, who held an inquiry and reported that in connection with the forcible feeding the medical officers and all concerned acted in the most humane manner, and showed the prisoners every consideration.

**IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.**

We are asked to announce that a meeting of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association will be held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday, Jan. 31, at 8 p.m. The chair will be taken by J. P. Nannetti, Esq., M.P., and Councillor Margaret Ashton, of Manchester, will give an address on "The Citizenship of Women."

For six years in succession, Messrs. John Knight, Limited, the famous soapmakers, have divided their profits with their employees. This year a dividend of 8 per cent. has been paid upon the shares held in trust for the employees, who also receive three weeks' extra wages.

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All Suffrage literature, as well as the usual newspapers and reviews, are taken for the use of members. The subscription is only one guinea. Full particulars from the secretary, Miss Cicely Dean Corbett, at the Club.

The Kensington Committee of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association have started weekly classes for training speakers in voice production and public speaking. They are being held by Miss Gertrude Eaton and Dr. Flora Murray, and are likely to prove of great value. The fortnightly social evenings are being resumed, and a large number of afternoon drawing-room meetings are being arranged. During Miss Luxmoore's absence all communications are to be addressed to the Assistant Hon. Secy. Miss Marian Martin, 25, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington.

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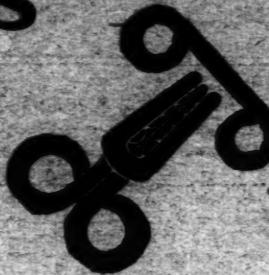
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